THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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VETERANS IN CAMP.

Thousands of G. A. R. Men at the Milwaukee Encampment.

Two Hundred Regimental Reunions Held Yesterday.

General Russell Alger Elected Commander-in-Chief.

Sherman Makes What He Says Will be His Last Speech.

The G. A. R. Encampment.

MILWAUKEE, August 28.—The twenty-third national encampment of the G. A. R. was called to order by Commander-in-Chief Warner this morning. After prayer by Chaplain Wharton of the Wisconsin department and a brief intermission, Commander Warner began to read his address.

After eulogizing the G. A. R., the speaker went into statistics. They show a net gain in membership for the past year of 21,43[illegible]. He commended to each department the patriotic practice of posts in the department of New York of presenting, on the birthday of the father of his country, an American flag to such public schools as are not yet in possession of one. Warner closed his address with a review of pension legislation and said that the day was not far distant when an honorable discharge from the union army or navy shall be all the evidence required to secure a pension to the holder.

About 200 regimental reunions were held this afternoon. About 77,000 people gathered at the National Soldiers' home for disabled veterans, where the men passed in review before General Sherman and party. General Sherman was received with immense enthusiasm and made a brief speech which he says is the last he will ever make. General Sherman said:

"Boys, my speaking days are over. I am not going to make more speeches. I am always glad to see so many soldiers looking hearty and healthy. I think we can stand on our legs yet. I like to see that our old Uncle Sam takes good care of these old soldiers. Uncle Sam cannot make old men young, but he can make young men just as good as you or I ever were. I see Milwaukee is full of them and they are coming out of the bushes everywhere. We have passed through one crisis of our country's history. I do not see any chance of another, but nobody knows the future. Bring up your children to love and venerate the old soldiers who fought in '61-65 and make them uncover their heads when they see that banner that you followed in days which tried us to the utmost. Let us venerate that flag and love our country and love each other and stand by each other as long as we have heads on our shoulders and legs on our bodies. Those old soldiers who marched against the enemy in those trying days, a grateful country tries to assist and will, I think, in fact I am sure, be good to you when you get too old. All that is necessary is to keep young as long as you can and do not go into a soldiers' home if you can help it."

Ex-Pension Commissioner Black and Secretary of Agriculture Rusk also made brief remarks. The annual reunion of the veteran signal corps was held here to-day and elected J. B. Foraker of Ohio president.

The following points are taken from the annual report of Adjutant General Weigel: There are 42 permanent departments with 8,7[illegible] posts and a good standing membership of 482,589, being a net gain of two departments, 55 posts and 21,43[illegible] comrades during the past year. The new departments are those of Alabama and Georgia. For charity and relief the order has spent during the year $237,387, making a total from July 1, 1871, of $[illegible],935,925.

The Woman's Relief corps, national department, held its annual convention to-day. On the rostrum with the president Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, were Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross association, Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer, Mrs. Russell A. Alger and Mrs. Gen. Logan. After Mrs. Logan had spoken briefly, Generals Consigny, Erwin, and Long's staff presented the association with a gavel made from the table on which General Grant worked in his tannery. The work of the afternoon was routine in character.

The report of the pension committee reviews in detail the work of the past eight years. Following the expression of opinion by the last national encampment the committee prepared two pension bills, the disability bill and the bill granting a pension to each honorably discharged veteran at a monthly rate of one cent for each day's service with a minimum limitation of $8 per month. Bills containing all the provisions of these measures were then in various forms before the committees of congress, but it was found on consultation with the members of the last session that it was entirely impossible in the then state of public affairs to secure any favorable action thereon. Should the encampment reaffirm the opinion of one year ago, these bills are ready for early presentation to both branches of congress at the opening of the session.

Very unexpectedly the delegates proceeded to the election of officers to-night. General Russell A. Alger of Michigan had it all his own way and was elected by acclamation. Colonel A. G. Weissert of Milwaukee was elected senior vice commander and John F. Lovell of New Jersey junior vice. The election of the other officers was postponed until to-morrow. Boston was decided upon as the next meeting place.

MILWAUKEE, August 29.—At this morning's session of the national encampment the election of officers was completed. Dr. Horatio P. Porter of Kansas was chosen surgeon general, W. H. Childers of Kentucky chaplain, T. J. Lovett of New Jersey junior vice commander.

The encampment refused to recognize the Sons of Veterans as an auxiliary to the G. A. R., because of a disturbing faction in the former. Instead of giving the two women's organizations, Loyal Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Women's Relief Corps, formal endorsement, which would be contrary to the rules, it was recommended that the encampment bid them God speed in their work. Ways and means of forwarding the Logan monument scheme were talked at length.

The chief event of the day was a red-hot time over a resolution endorsing Pension Commissioner Tanner. Perkins of Kansas introduced a resolution heartily thanking the administration of President Harrison for the honor it has conferred on the Grand Army in appointing Corporal Tanner as pension commissioner, heartily endorsing the latter's conduct of the bureau and denouncing the bitter and malignant criticisms of the press upon his official conduct. General Barnum of New York offered a substitute to the effect that, notwithstanding the assaults of the unfriendly press, the encampment declared its belief in the integrity of Tanner and its approval of his efforts to do all for soldiers and sailors that the law will allow.

Campbell, of Kansas, agreed with Barnum and said: "For fifteen years we have been declaring, and others have been uttering the sentiment that the country can never pay the debt due to old soldiers, but Corporal Tanner is the first officer that has made that sentiment a practical reality. I believe it the duty of this encampment to sustain him in working out that sentiment. We should make our endorsements strong enough. If Tanner is dishonest or has done any criminal act we will find out when the investigating committee now at work makes its report."

A delegate from Minnesota urged the encampment to stand up to the rack and say that the G. A. R. will stand by Tanner till something wrong is clearly proven against him. Another delegate said a resolution of confidence like the substitute should provoke no opposition, but when it is made a matter of judgment it becomes a club in the hands of Tanner's enemies. It is not his enemies but his friends that are investigating him. We should not try to force the administration to suspend this investigation. This encampment knows nothing of the details of Tanner's work and cannot pass judgment upon it. If we pass the original resolution and the committee of investigation should exonerate him, the opposition press would say the administration did not care to oppose the G. A. R., and would have good reason for it.

Recess was here taken until 3 p. m. In the afternoon Barnum's substitute was redrafted to read as follows: "That we thank President Harrison for the appointment of our comrade James Tanner as commissioner of pensions, and notwithstanding the assault made upon him we declare our complete confidence in his integrity and our approval of his endeavor to do all that can be done under the laws for veterans of the war, and in connection with him we ask full investigation of his administration of the affairs of the pension bureau." This was adopted unanimously under suspension of the rules.

MILWAUKEE, August 29.—This has been a great encampment as regards crowds. The day trains brought in about 30,000 visitors, mostly from Wisconsin and Illinois, the great attraction being the night naval battle. Fully a quarter of a million people occupied the beach and the vast amphitheatre on the hill side of Lake Shore park with Grand Army men and their wives, the seats being reserved for them. The battle was a splendid spectacle, being participated in by about three thousand infantry and artillerymen. There were fired seventy thousand of musketry, three thousand shells, 4,500 rockets, and 25,000 pounds of fireworks were exploded. A magnificent pyrotechnic display followed the battle.

The Rush's Work in Behring Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—A letter has been received from an officer of the United States steamer Rush by the steamer St. Paul, which arrived from Ounalaska last night, stating that on August 6th the Rush captured the British sealing schooner Lily, of Vancouver, taking seals in Behring sea. The schooner was searched and three hundred skins found, which were placed on board the Rush. A prize crew of one was placed on board and the Lily sent to Sitka. In all there have been fourteen sealers boarded by the Rush and warned out of Behring sea, beside six captured. The St. Paul brought down 10,000 skins.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The department has received a telegram from Captain Shepard of the revenue cutter Rush, dated Alaska, August 9, via San Francisco, in which the captain reports the seizure of the schooners Minnie, Pathfinder, Juniata and Lily of Victoria, B. C., and the James G. Swan of Port Townsend, for violation of the laws in regard to sealing in Behring sea.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 29.—The sealing schooner Juniata arrived to-day from Behring sea. She was boarded by officers of the United States revenue cutter Rush and six hundred seal skins seized. The schooner was ordered to Sitka but no prize crew placed aboard. The German schooner [illegible] E. Hustec was towed to her former anchorage in Esquimalt this morning, the harbor master having instructions to do so. While the anchor was being hauled up an officer was sent by the admiral warning the captain not to move the vessel, but he would not desist and the Hustec is now in her old anchorage taking on cargo. It is stated the incident would have been avoided had the admiral in the first place requested the harbor master to have the vessel removed.

Pronounced a Forgery.

DENVER, August 29.—The News of this city this morning contained a letter with the name of Governor Cooper attached, addressed to Attorney General Jones, directing him to procure indictments against certain state officials and ex-state officials and criticism of their official conduct. Governor Cooper pronounces the letter a forgery, written and published without his knowledge or consent.

Extra Session Discussed.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., August 29.—Congressman McKinley was the principal caller on President Harrison to-day. They discussed the advisability of convening congress in extra session. McKinley thinks an extra session inadvisable, and that congress could not be well assembled after hearing from the four new states before November 1st, and then there would be but four working weeks; and that if by the death of republicans or the election of new members the majority should be with the democrats, the president would in calling an extra session assume responsibility for this action, while this would not be the case in the regular session.

Pueblo's Mineral Palace

PUEBLO, Colo., August 29.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Colorado mineral palace selected a site on the north side of the city, in full view of every railway train between Pueblo and Denver. Great enthusiasm prevailed when it was announced that the capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars was fully subscribed and much more offered. The directors resolved to increase to one hundred and fifty thousand, and twenty thousand was immediately taken. The plans adopted indicate it to be another wonder of the world, and will cost more than three hundred thousand. This with the union depot, opera house and five large business and office blocks now in course of construction make an aggregate of nearly two millions of dollars in new buildings.

Cronin Suspects Ready for Trial.

CHICAGO, August 29.—Judge McConnell this morning decided that all defendants in the Cronin trial shall be tried together, with the exception of Frank Woodruff, the young Californian. Judge McConnell said that in view of Woodruff's confession it is manifestly unfair to allow him to go to the trial with the others.

All the defendants took exceptions to the ruling against separate trials, and were given twenty days to file bills of exceptions. All then said they were ready for trial. Adjourned until two o'clock.

The Blow that Won.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The blow that sent Jack Dempsey to the floor in the thirty-second round last night and lost him the fight with Le Blanche, was a terrific right hand swing which landed squarely on the Nonpareil's nose. The champion of fifty battles fell like a shot, striking the floor on his face and lay there limp and bleeding. Twice he rose to his hands and knees, but went down helpless. Then he staggered to his feet with an effort, but had to seek the ropes and hang there. Ten seconds passed and Le Blanche had paid back the old score and won a purse of $5,000. As soon as Dempsey got his sense he staggered over to the Marine's corner and asked him imploringly if he would give him another fight, and upon receiving his assent, seemed to recover his equilibrium and shook hands with the winner.

Le Blanche said to a friend it was not a chance blow that ended the fight. He was not punished badly nor distressed. He said that after the last defeat by Dempsey he determined he would never rest until Dempsey was wiped out. Now he is happy. Dempsey took his defeat sorely, but derived consolation from the fact that Le Blanche had promised him another fight. He had the fight in hand and was making it a walking one. He saw the tremendous blow coming but could not get away from it. He supposed he had misjudged his adversary's condition and was careless.

The Ute Marauders.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Acting Indian Commissioner Bell has received, through General Crook at Chicago, a telegram from Brigadier General Merritt, who says: Lieutenant Smoke, the officer detailed from Fort Logan, reports from Glenwood Springs, Colo., as follows:

"Have interviewed ranchmen from the Elk Creek country, also prominent citizens here, and can hear nothing from the Indians on Elk creek nor of an armed party to meet the red marauders. Have an authentic report of a hunting party of Indians going from the White river towards Routt county, for which place will leave to-night via Meeker."

No further steps will be taken in the matter by the Indian officials until this officer reports further.

BUCKEYE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of Ohio Hold Their State Convention.

A Platform Declaration in Favor of Tariff Reform.

Ex-Congressman Campbell Nominated for Governor.

The Name of Cleveland Greeted with Enthusiasm.

The Ohio Democracy.

DAYTON, O., August 28.—The democratic state convention met in the rink this morning. During the preliminary business the mention of the name of Grover Cleveland as the noblest and greatest of living democrats called forth long and continued applause. Hon. D. Harter, of Richland county, was made permanent chairman. The platform was read and adopted. It begins as follows:

First—The democracy of Ohio in convention assembled approves the declaration of principles made by the national democracy in St. Louis in 1888, and especially that part of it demanding the reduction of tariff taxes. We will continue the battle for tariff reform until the cause of the people is triumphant.

Second—We regard trusts in whatever form they are organized, as the legitimate result of our present tariff system and demand the repeal of all tariff taxes that enable them to extort from the people exorbitant prices for the products they control.

Other planks favor just and liberal pension laws, denounce the republican administration for a violation of its civil service pledges and the remainder of the platform refers to state matters.

The nominations for governor were next in order and on the second ballot Hon. James Campbell of Butler county was nominated. Campbell was sent for and a brief recess taken.

The ticket was completed as follows: For lieutenant governor, Wm. Vance Marquis of Logan county; for judge of the supreme court, Martin Follett, of Washington county; for state treasurer, W. E. Borden, Guernsey county; for state commissioner of schools, Chas. C. Miller, Putnam county; for attorney general, Jesse M. Lewis, Champaign county; for member of the board of public works, Frank Reynolds, Hamilton county; for clerk of the supreme court, [illegible] G. Shoemaker, Seneca county. The convention after completing the ticket adjourned.

Consul Sampson's Opinions.

EL PASO, Texas, August 28.—A. J. Sampson, United States consul at Paso De Norte, arrived this afternoon over the Santa Fe. The only republican paper in El Paso after interviewing him says: During the conversation which followed he said in answer to a question regarding his purported interview with a reporter of the Associated press at Denver:

"It is true I was interviewed or rather had a short conversation with a reporter at the time and place mentioned, but what I really said at that time was so twisted and misconstrued that I hardly recognized it myself. I think it possible that the interview was written up by the reporter in the manner it was with the idea of pleasing the Colorado people or as we say in the west of making it solid with them and it certainly had that effect, for until I left I was congratulated on my appointment on all sides by the leading men. I repeatedly endeavored to explain and set myself aright for I really did not use the language attributed to me on that occasion."

"What did you say at that time?" asked the reporter. "You will pardon me," replied Mr. Sampson, "but I must refuse to be interviewed on that subject. I cannot at present state my views on the lead ore question, but I assure you I came here unpledged and untrammeled in any way in the matter."

He did not seem to want to talk definitely with the representative of the Associated press, making no definite statement of his opinions on the lead ore and reciprocity questions. This extreme caution of the consul at this time is attributed to the following interview with Sampson's predecessor, published this morning. It was rumored on the streets last evening that the governor of Chihuahua had petitioned President Diaz not to give General Sampson, the newly appointed American consul at Juarez, his exequatur. Last night a Times reporter went in search of Consul Mackey. Mr. Mackey did not care to be interviewed but when questioned directly if he had heard of any protest being made against General Sampson, he said:

"I was notified by the governor of the state of Chihuahua that he had sent in a protest asking the Mexican government to refuse to accept Sampson on the ground that he had already expressed himself as against the interests of Mexico and that he had given expression to sentiments in conflict with the friendly commercial intercourse heretofore existing between the two republics. This is the position taken by the governor of Chihuahua. I do not know what the result will be."

English Politics.

LONDON, August 29.—Joseph Chamberlain says unionists fully concur with the government in the matter of the Irish university bill. The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article entitled, "A rift within the lute," says: "Cordial acceptance by Parnellites of Balfour's proposition to endow the Irish university has induced the liberals remaining at Westminister to shake the dust off their feet against Parnell and his allies." The Gazette endorses Robertson's statement in parliament to the effect that a very wide wedge has been driven, and asks: "Will the wedge result in a separation which shall leave Gladstonians in the lurch? Is it all up with the home rule party?" Continuing, the Gazette says: "Parnellites have always been and always will be a detached party whose first and sole duty is to Ireland. If the tories advance much further they will dish the liberals by giving home rule to Ireland at two bites instead of one. This may be unpleasant for the liberals, but not for the home rulers. Liberals must have a cry in reserve against the time when home rule shall be mute for party purposes."

The London Strike

LONDON, August 29.—There is practically no change in the strike situation. A mass meeting of [illegible]000 strikers was held to-day. John Burns addressed them, predicting that their demands would be acceded to to-day. Wharfingers have offered to employ dockmen on independent docks, but the proposition has not been accepted. The strikes are seriously affecting the northern coal trade.

The strike is still a deadlock. Wharfingers submitted to the dock companies and the strikers a plan for the settlement of the questions at issue, which includes a proposal to make American clauses in bills of lading inoperative as far as they concerned the wharfingers and granary keepers. Representatives of the companies declined this and are preparing a manifesto, in which they will declare that they will only pay five pence an hour. Telegraph construction and maintenance companies workmen at Greenwich have struck.

LONDON, August 29.—The dock companies have issued a manifesto in which they offer regular dock laborers five pence per hour for ordinary time and six pence per hour over time. The companies promise to abolish the contract system and substitute piece work. Mr. Burns rejects the offer as being a dodge to abolish piece work and bring all men under the five penny scale. The carmen's strike has collapsed.

LONDON, August 29.—Dock laborers at Dover have gone on a strike.

Opposed to Civil Service Law

BALTIMORE, August 29.—Last night the federation of republican clubs of the Third congressional district, which represents twenty three associations, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we, as republicans, pledge ourselves not to support anyone for office, either national, state or city who is in favor of the present odious civil service law or its application in the distribution of public patronage, whereby a majority of appointments are awarded to young men fresh from schools and colleges, while active, intelligent, educated and deserving men of our own party are barred out on account of age or have failed to answer foolish questions not pertinent to the service in which they were seeking employment."

Wreck on the South Park.

DENVER, August 29.—It is reported that a passenger train on the South Park for Leadville was derailed about forty miles from here to-night. The train was completely demolished and a number seriously injured. Impossible to get particulars.

English Capital in Iron Works.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 29.—The Thomas iron works have issued a circular to stockholders to vote on a proposition by an English syndicate to purchase the works for five millions. It is reported their intention is to join this with the Otis steel company of Cleveland, already bought, and other plants, to form iron and steel trusts.

The Rio Grande Robbers.

DENVER, August 28.—A special to the Times from Salt Lake says: Deputy Marshal Bush and posse arrived here to-day with two of the Rio Grande train robbers. Their names are James Rumrill of Ariposa county, Arizona, and Charles Curtis of Clay county, Texas. The third robber, who escaped from the officers, has not yet been captured.

The Morrison Case.

SANTA FE, N. M., August 28.—After a bitterly contested trial which occupied three days, the case of the United States against A. L. Morrison, a former marshal for New Mexico and the sureties on his bond ended to-day with a verdict for the defendants. The government claimed a balance due from Morrison of about twelve thousand dollars but upon the trial by his original vouchers, he accounted for every dollar charged against him. The proof was of such character that the court was forced to direct a verdict for the defendant, saying that if a verdict for the government was returned he would be compelled to set it aside.

South Dakota Convention.

HURON, S. D., August 29.—The republican state convention effected a permanent organization this morning with Sol Star as chairman. The convention then adjourned until afternoon.

In the afternoon a platform was adopted. It favors the adoption of state and national prohibition of the liquor traffic, opposes encroachments of corporations and trusts, and demands stringent laws, state and national, declaring the formation of all trusts and combinations for the purposes of controlling or enhancing the price of any necessary of life unlawful and contrary to public policy, and providing for their suppression and the punishment of all parties interested therein.

HURON, S. D., August 29.—O. S. Gifford and John A. Pickler were nominated for congress by acclamation and Arthur C. Mellette for governor.

The Boston's Injuries

WASHINGTON, August 28.—An official report on the Boston's accident, which has been received at the navy department shows that the accident to the vessel is even more serious than at first supposed. At least twelve and probably fourteen large steel frames were damaged beyond repair. It will require at least six months to repair. The sum of $[illegible]00,000 will hardly be sufficient to put the vessel in condition for sea service again.

The New Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The following official dispatch has been received in the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department from the Union Iron works of San Francisco, relative to the performance of the cruiser Charleston in her recent trial: "We are confident the contract for horse power will be exceeded. The estimate of 6700 made will be within the actual facts. The cards are not yet worked out. An estimate based on boiler performance gives an indicated horse power greatly in excess of the contract requirement."

Select Knights' Election.

KANSAS CITY, August 29.—The supreme legion Select Knights A. O. U. W. closed their biennial session to-day. It was given out last night that Chicago would be the next place of meeting, but to-day Pittsburg was decided on. Among the officers elected are: Geo. F. Snow, of Paris, [illegible], supreme commander; Ira Creed, Joplin, Mo., vice commander; A. Lindsay, Bradford, Pa., lieutenant commander; W. [illegible] Sheen, Lawrence, Kas., recorder; J. W. Carr, Omaha, treasurer.

Reply to Wolfley's Inquiry

WASHINGTON, August 28.—To a letter of inquiry from Governor Wolfley, of Arizona, Acting Commissioner Stone of the general land office has replied that while the act of June 2d, 1862, makes a grant of public lands to such of the several states as may establish colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts, it is his opinion that it does not apply to territories before their admission into the union as states.

A Successful Trial

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The following telegram was received this morning by the navy department from Irving M. Scott, president of the Union Iron works San Francisco relative to the recent official trial of the cruiser Charleston: "The trial was successful in every respect during six hours under forced draft. That's the way we do things in the west."

Big Railway Sale

LONDON, August 28.—At a meeting of the bondholders of the Oregon Railway company held to-day at the office of the company at Dundee, Scotland, by a unanimous vote the sale of the railway to C. P. Huntington for £[illegible]80,000 was approved. The company had lost at the rate of £200 weekly in interest and it was decided to consummate the sale as rapidly as possible.

Financial Difficulties.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 29.—Creditors of the Wauregan company met to-day. The treasurer's report showed the liabilities of the Wauregan mills were $[illegible] and assets $366,000, leaving a net debt on the plant of $735,000. The Nottingham mill statement shows liabilities of $247,000 and assets $52[illegible],000.

Convention of Lawyers.

CHICAGO, August 29.—The National Bar association met again this morning and listened to a paper by Prof. S. E. Baldwin of Yale on the Centenary of Modern Government. This was followed by committee reports and miscellaneous business. This afternoon the members went on an excursion to Pullman.

Poor Wheat Crops Abroad

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The department of agriculture is in receipt of a cablegram from a European agent in London, which says the international grain market at Vienna estimates the wheat crop of Europe to be lower than expected. The crop in Russia and Hungary is especially bad.

A Fast Steamer.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The steamship City of Paris which arrived this morning, has broken her record again beating her own best time from Queenstown by three hours and forty-nine minutes. The actual time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook light ship was five days nineteen hours and eighteen minutes.

The Record Lowered

CHICAGO, August 28.—G. W. Cook, a four-year-old bay gelding by Longfellow, dam Miss Tilton, owned by Carlisle and Shields of Denver, to-day at the West Side track lowered the record for seven-eighths of a mile to [illegible]25½.

Professional Tennis.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 29.—A professional tennis match between the champion of Ireland, George Kerr, and Tom Pettit, the American professional, came off this morning and was won by Kerr, 6—8, 6—[illegible], 5—[illegible].

Prominent Passengers.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Among the passengers on the City of Paris were Russell Harrison, Andrew Carnegie, John A. Kasson and Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune.

A STORY OF A SCANDAL.

Mrs. Robert Hamilton Stabs One of Her Servant Girls.

A Startling Story which Comes from Atlantic City.

A Wealthy New Yorker's Marriage With an Adventuress.

How a Foolish Infatuation Results in a Tragedy.

Tragedy at Atlantic City

NEW YORK, August 27.—The Herald this morning has a special from Atlantic City giving the following details of a tragedy enacted there yesterday: As the guests were seating themselves about the dining tables at the fashionable Noble Cottage on Genessee avenue they were startled by the cries of a woman and sounds of the smashing of furniture on the second floor. The whole neighborhood heard the cries and a large crowd of excited men and women gathered about the building. One of the waiters ran to the second floor and had the courage to kick in a door leading to the private apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton, of New York, whence the sounds came.

The picture beheld when the door flew open was a tragic one. A handsome man very much excited, stood in the middle of an elegantly furnished room trying to calm and hold an enraged woman who was struggling for release She held a blood stained dagger in her right hand and a good looking Irish woman lay stretched on the floor in pools of blood, and a baby eight months old was lying in the bed. The man was Robert Ray Hamilton, the desperate looking woman was his wife, the infant was their only child, and the victim who lay upon the floor with her intestines hanging from an ugly gash in her abdomen was Mary Donnelly, a wet nurse who has been with the couple for some months The woman was still alive, but the doctors, soon after called in, said there was little hope of her recovery.

The story of the affray and the people connected with it is a sensational one Robert Ray Hamilton, who was for eight years a member of the legislature from the Murray Hill district of New York city, is a son of General Schuyler Hamilton, one of the leaders of the New York "400," and a great grandson of Alexander Hamilton. He is a member of the New York bar and has a large income which he spends lavishly on himself and friends. The story of his courtship and marriage is as remarkable as the story of to-day's tragedy is thrilling. Hamilton was for many years a lion in New York social circles but like many of his associates soon became a frequenter of houses of questionable character in the metropolis In one of these he met and became infatuated with the woman, whom he afterwards married, and who is likely at any moment to have a charge of murder entered against her as her victim, Dr. Crosby says to-night, can live but a few hours.

Mrs. Hamilton was for years the most conspicuous adventuress in New York, and it is said that many young bloods spent a fortune on her before she captured Hamilton, it is thought for his fortune. He is about 37 years of age and she is about ten years his junior, and a hopeless victim of the morphine habit. About two years ago they were clandestinely married in New York. When this became known he was ostracised by the "four hundred" as well as his own parents. After his marriage he lived with his wife at No. 117 West Fifteenth street near Broadway. Although an outcast he had his immense fortune beside him and after standing it as long as possible in New York he six months ago took his wife and their child, two months old, and Mary Donnelly the nurse to Southern California, with the intention of locating permanently in the west. He returned disgusted and temporarily took up his residence in Atlantic City. Two years ago Mrs. Hamilton's display of diamonds and gorgeous attire at once created a sensation. She was afterwards robbed and to-night the officers of Atlantic City are searching for the thief who stole $2100 worth of diamonds from the room in which the tragedy occurred during the excitement this afternoon. The authorities and pawnbrokers throughout the country have been notified of the robbery.

The tragedy of to-day, which will probably end in a trial for murder, came about as follows: Joshua Mann, of No. 111 West Fifteenth street, New York, whose mother keeps a house of bad reputation at that address, is an old associate of Mrs. Hamilton. He followed the couple to California, and came back a few days ago. The husband, who did not know Mann, saw him at Atlantic City, and remembering having seen him in New York and at nearly every point in his six month's travels through the west kept a close watch on him. Last night Mann met Mrs. Hamilton. Hamilton had them watched but said nothing until to-day when his wife said she was going to New York city but would return in a few days. It was then his indignation and temper overcame him and grasping her by the neck he said, "You are my wife and you remain here. Let Josh Mann take care of himself." The name of Mann called by her husband astounded her. She became desperate and ran to the bureau, picked up a Mexican dagger and made a lunge at her husband. He grappled with her and pushed her over a chair. The nurse, Mary Donnelly, hearing a noise and having had to separate the couple several times before to prevent bloodshed, rushed into the room. The wife no sooner saw her than she darted at her with a dagger, which she raised, and with the words, "You she devil; you are the cause of this; you'll never be about me again," she plunged the dagger into the woman's abdomen The poor woman sank to the floor.

Hamilton and his wife are both in custody, and the excitement in Atlantic City to-night over the affair is intense. Mrs. J. F. Swanton, who formerly kept a questionable house at No. 111 West Fifteenth street, New York, is prominent in connection with the tragedy. She is the mother of Joshua Mann, who is the son of her first husband. She is bent and withered, and talked about the bloody affair with the cold-hearted manner of a vice hardened woman. She and her son and daughter are stopping at the Verona house. She claims to have been instrumental in bringing about the marriage of her protege to Hamilton, and since the unholy alliance she and her family have been dependent on his well filled purse. Justice Irving said late to-night that Mrs. Donnelly had made a statement in which she positively excuses Mrs. Hamilton of attempting to take her life. The nurse adds that Hamilton is infatuated with a woman who is really his wife as the marriage certificate is in existence and can be produced readily.

Some startling developments are expected concerning the women which will no doubt include the history of the theft of $3300 of Hamilton's money, a race across the continent to apprehend the culprit and other private matters which are fast coming to the surface. The life of Hamilton here was a continual round of extravagance. Mrs. Hamilton's costumes were elaborate and varied, and her diamonds the envy of the seashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 27.—The Hamilton tragedy of yesterday is still the all absorbing topic. Hundreds of people linger about the closed and locked cottage, other hundreds being about the jail where Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were confined. Mary Ann Donnelly, the nurse whom Mrs. Hamilton slashed is still lying in a dangerous state. There are great fears that peritonitis will set in.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were brought before Justice Irving this morning. The testimony showed the facts to be as already related in these dispatches. Mrs. Hamilton was remanded to jail without bail. Her husband was held in $500 bail as a witness.

More Army Exposures.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The Post-Dispatch prints another chapter of its army exposure. It shows the terrible state of affairs at Jefferson barracks, alleging that recruits are treated like dogs, men are strung up by their wrists until they swoon from weakness and that brutal sergeants deem no cruelty too severe. It relates how an insane man was heartlessly tortured, while common soldiers are imprisoned at the whim of their superiors. It is also charged in the article that in the guard house where prisoners are packed into an enclosure 30 by 40 feet, the sanitary condition is terrible.

Glass and Crockery Trust.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The manufacturers of window glass and crockery have formed a trust. To-day Mr. Fitzpatrick, of the firm of [illegible] Fitzpatrick & Co., manufacturers of window glass, said: "A trust has been formed called the United Glass company. They have got ten of the principal plants in New York and Ohio, but I don't think that western manufacturers will be in the association. The object in forming the trust is to save expense, make more profit and cheapen the price of goods."

It is considered that this new trust will be the salvation of many small plants that otherwise would be obliged to close up. The new trust is really the beginning of a long fight between old manufacturers who are known as "pot men" and new men called "tank men," by reason of their introducing the new method of making glass in tanks instead of pots. This new method has only one plant erected in this country, that at Jeanette, Pa.

The members of the new enterprise have issued circulars saying that they will furnish glass at a reduction of from 10 to 11 per cent below the price of "pot men." This action would have resulted in the going under of many small plants if they had stood alone, so the trust was formed, and inaugurates the beginning of a long fight. A trust is also contemplated by the "table glass men." A meeting of the Table-ware Glass Manufacturers' association was recently held, at which a committee was appointed to adopt some plan of organization. Later it was determined to form a trust for the purpose of strengthening prices and limiting production. Ohio towns with their oil and gas wells and their building sites, etc., have tried to get the members of the trust to combine their factories in that state, but without success. It has been decided to take in all the manufacturers of table glass if possible.

Hippolyte Victorious.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Acting Secretary Walker has received the following cablegram from the United States consul at Santiago de Cuba dated to-day: "Gherardi at Port au Prince orders me to cable that Hippolyte's forces, numbering 7000 men, quietly occupied the town on the 23d. The minister of war of the northern forces assures me that he will permit no rioting demonstrations or destruction of property. The French corvette sailed at noon for Santiago de Cuba with Legitime, his principal followers and numbers of refugees. The city continues quiet."

Rumored Objections to Douglass.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The rumor has been printed here that, owing to the objections in Hayti to having a black man as minister, President Harrison has decided to withdraw the appointment of Douglass. This is denied at the state department, but it is said that Douglass will probably not be sent until Hippolyte asks for recognition.

Douglass called upon Acting Secretary Wharton of the state department to-day and announced his readiness to leave for his post, but Wharton stated that the department was not yet ready to send him.

Captured and Again Escaped.

DENVER, August 27.—A special from Salt Lake says the Thompson Springs, Rio Grande train robbers were captured by Deputy Bush and a posse of Indians and whites sixty miles from Bluff City on the Navajo reservation. While the party were on their way to Salt Lake with the prisoners the robbers took advantage of the darkness and made their escape. Deputy Bush and posse with three blood hounds are once more in pursuit of them but the robbers have a good start.

Later advice from Salt Lake says that the robbers were recaptured together with four stolen horses. They are again on their way to Salt Lake.

A LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

Daring Robber Holds up a Stage Coach in Michigan.

He Uses His Revolver With Probably Fatal Results.

Grand Army Veterans Gathering for the Encampment.

Milwaukee Entertaining Many Thousands of People.

A Daring Hold-up.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 26.—A Tribune special from Ashland, Wis., says: "Black Bart's" most daring deeds in the mountain passes of California and Colorado were outdone to-day by a lone highwayman, who held up and robbed a stage that runs between Gogebic, on the Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western railroad just over the line in Michigan. Gogebic lake is a summer resort where people from large cities spend the dog days.

As the stage was running along at a lively gait, through the dense forest, when about two miles from the station, a man jumped out in front of it and, pointing two big revolvers at the driver, commanded him in good old western style to throw up his hands, at the same time extending the same order to the four passengers inside the coach, with the further proviso that they "shell out" all their loose valuables and currency. One of the passengers went down in his pocket, but he clinched a pistol in his hand and began firing at the robber. The desperado immediately returned the fire, and although the driver whipped the horses into a mad gallop, his aim was true, B. Mackerchera, a bookkeeper in the First National bank of Minneapolis, receiving the first bullet in his cheek while the second went crashing through his leg. Another passenger named C. Fleechbaur, of Belleville, Ill., was mortally wounded. He raised up in his seat as the horses were whipped away just in time to receive a bullet in his hip. He fell forward and pitched over the side of the coach into the roadway. The horses continued on a run and the wounded man was left to take his chances with the robber. The villain threatened to kill him but finally desisted after securing $87 and his victim's watch and chain. The wounded man lay bleeding in the road for three hours before any one, courageous enough to go to his succor, was secured. The physicians say he will not live over night.

Mackerchera was taken to Eagle river for treatment, and from there to his home at Minneapolis. There are grave doubts as to his recovery also. There were two other passengers on the coach, but neither of them were molested. They were Frank Padden, of 156 Washington street, Chicago, and Robert Rineaut, of the Bank of Montreal. The party was out on a fishing trip and was composed of wealthy men. The description of the robber tallies to the letter with that of the daring free-booter who went through the Northwestern train near Ely's junction some time ago. Sheriff Foley, of Bessemer, at once organized a posse of a dozen men and is going in pursuit, though the chances of capturing the robber are very slim.

Veterans at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 23.—From early morning the inspiring sound of fife and drum has been heard on the streets leading from the railroad stations and steam boat docks. The weather is delightful. General Warner and the Kansas City contingent arrived at 10 o'clock at the Plankinton house, where Commissioner Tanner is quartered. There was an immense crowd of veterans gathered who were anxious to get sight of the pension dispenser. It is estimated that one hundred thousand strangers are in town and the crowd is being swelled by every train. The city is more elaborately decorated than at any time in its history.

General Sherman arrived at 5 o'clock to-night and was escorted to his hotel by the executive council. When his carriage reached the Plankinton house the general was saluted with a shower of bouquets. To-night the old Iron brigade held a reunion at the Elks' hall. The chief feature of the re-union was an address by General Bragg, its old commander. The Sons of Veterans held a camp fire, presided over by Commander-in-Chief Warner. The encampment proper opens to-morrow, when a grand parade will take place. It is expected that 40,000 men will be in line. On to-morrow evening the chief meeting of the week will take place at the west side Turner hall. An address of welcome will be made by Governor Hoard, which will be responded to by Commander-in-Chief Warner. Mayor Brown will deliver an address on behalf of the city, and this will be responded to by Corporal Tanner, commissioner of pensions. An east side camp fire will also be held in the armory. It will be presided over by General Fairchild, and addresses will be made by Senator J. C. Spooner and others. General Sherman will appear and address both camp fires to-morrow evening.

Cronin Suspects on Trial.

CHICAGO, August 23.—The cases of Coughlin, Burke, Beggs, Kunze and O'Sullivan charged with complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin, on the fourth of last May, came to trial this morning. At the opening of the court States Attorney Longenecker stated that three of the defendants would ask for separate trial. The attorney for John Kunze asked for a separate trial. He read a long affidavit in which Kunze stated that he never knew Dr. Cronin during the latter's lifetime. He declared that he was entirely innocent of any murder, or complicity in, or knowledge of any murder.

Counsel for Detective Coughlin read a long affidavit, saying that if his client was tried with the other defendants it would involve the introduction of testimony which, while inapplicable to Coughlin, would nevertheless prejudice his case. Counsel then read an affidavit by Coughlin himself, asserting his innocence of complicity in the crime. Counsel for Patrick O'Sullivan next read an affidavit by his client, asserting that certain evidences to be introduced against others of the defendants would be prejudicial to his case, and also asserting his innocence of the crime charged. Similar affidavits for separate trials were presented in behalf of Patrick O'Sullivan, Martin Burke and Frank Woodruff. The hearing was then adjourned till Wednesday.

The Santa Fe Reorganized.

CHICAGO, August 27.—The reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company to-day assumed definite shape. President W. B. Strong retires and will be succeeded by Allen Manuel, now first vice president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba road. Chairman Magowan, of the committee on reorganization, said to a reporter this evening that the resignation of President Strong will be accepted, at a meeting of the board of directors in Boston in September, and Mr. Manuel will assume his office in this city September 6th. No other changes will be decided upon until after that date.

"It is stated that you have decided to liquidate all indebtedness by assuming a blank mortgage to cover the whole system," said the reporter. "No funding scheme has yet been determined upon," replied Mr. Magowan; "and will not be for some time. No real opportunity has been presented of determining just exactly what the property as an entirety can do and until such demonstration is made which will of course be largely contingent upon the crops to be moved during the season, no policy with regard to the funded debt will be determined upon."

Mr. Magowan preferred not to say anything regarding Mr. Strong's management or the cause of his retirement. It is stated upon good authority that the resignation of A. C. Armstrong, purchasing agent, will also be accepted on September 6th. President Strong was seen at his hotel and admitted without hesitation that he had resigned. He declined to discuss the relations between himself and the new board of directors, and would not state whether his resignation was voluntary or not.

The Grand Army Encampment.

MILWAUKEE, August 27.—The Grand Army encampment proper opened to-day. The surrounding country emptied itself into Milwaukee. It is estimated that fifty thousand Wisconsin people alone arrived by noon. There was a great crush in the hotels and streets. At the Plankinton house Mrs. Logan divided the honors with General Sherman and Pension Commissioner Tanner. As she came down from breakfast the veterans gathered around her with great enthusiasm and she was compelled to hold an impromptu reception The weather was fine and the parade has been the great event of the encampment, well managed, a fine spectacle and a complete success.

The procession started on time, the head of the column beginning to move at 10 o'clock. It reached the reviewing stand on Grand avenue at 10.30 o'clock. A conservative estimate of the number of men who passed that point, places it at 35,000. A noticeable incident of the parade was the enthusiasm of old veterans whenever they caught a glimpse of General Sherman. He was greeted with round after round of cheers. The streets, sidewalks and windows were filled with people, the whole forming an inspiriting spectacle.

Overflowing camp fires were held tonight at various points in the city. Contrary to the general expectation General Sherman failed to put in an appearance at either of the principal meetings. Prominent speakers were heard at all the meetings, including Commander-in-Chief Warner, Commissioner Tanner, General Fairchild and others A monster war song concert was given in Juneau park. Mrs. John A. Logan was given a reception at the court house and was escorted there by the entire Illinois department of 2,500 veterans. Most of the state delegates met in caucus to-night on the choice of a commander-in-chief. The New England delegation and Minnesota agreed informally to support Judge Veasey of Vermont. Ohio and Illinois decided to support General Alger who will also of course receive Michigan's vote. New York and Pennsylvania did not commit themselves. The choice for the next place of meeting lies between Washington, Boston and Saratoga and committees are here in the interest of each.

Advanced Liberals in Arms.

MONTREAL, August 27.—The advanced Liberals here who are fast becoming the power in the dominion are up in arms over the Behring sea seizures and their organ, the Montreal Herald, in a leading editorial declares that if Great Britain, as would seem, intends to maintain its good relations with the United States regardless of Canada, the only thing for Canada to do is to declare its independence of the mother country.

The Field Case Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The United States circuit court was officially informed to-day that the charge of murder against Justice Field had been dismissed by the Stockton court. Judge Sawyer accordingly dismissed the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Justice Field.

Probably a U. S. Vessel.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—If an unofficial rumor which has reached the state department is confirmed it will give an almost comical effect to the angry remonstrances of the Canadians against the operations of the revenue cutter Rush in Behring sea. The story is to the effect that the steam sealer Black Diamond, the first vessel seized this year, is owned in a large degree if not entirely by citizens of the United States. This information came to the department incidentally while inquiry was being made into the truth of the statement that the United States vice consul at Victoria is interested largely in some of the colonial vessels illegally sealing in the Behring sea which statement, so far, has not been officially confirmed.

A BOARD OF INQUIRY.

Governor Cooper Appoints a Board of Investigation.

They are Requested to Inquire Into the Alleged Frauds.

Messrs. Butler, Woodbury and Steck to Form the Board.

The Executive's Letter to Three Prominent Citizens.

Board of Inquiry Appointed.

DENVER, August 26.—This morning Governor Cooper addressed a letter to Hon. R. W. Woodbury, Judge Amos Steck and Hugh Butler, requesting them to act as a board of inquiry to examine into the reports of Secretary of State James Rice, Treasurer Brisbane and Auditor Schwanbeck regarding the allegations of fraud in connection with the furnishing supplies for the late legislature. The letter is as follows:

DENVER, COLO., August 24, 1889.

Hon. Roger W. Woodbury, Judge Amos Steck,
Hon. Hugh Butler.

GENTLEMEN—The allegations which have been made by the press of the state in connection with the conduct of the state government are, it is presumed, familiar to you, as is also the action of the grand jury of Arapahoe county. In view of this condition of affairs and acting under the authority in me by law vested, I lately addressed letters to the secretary of state, state auditor and the state treasurer, severally, calling for such an accounting under oath from each of them as I thought would show the true condition of affairs in their respective offices. The secretary of state and state treasurer handed in their reports some time since. The auditor's has just been received. I find these reports are so voluminous and cover such a vast amount of detail that they cannot receive, together with the multitude of routine affairs in the executive office, which demand my attention, that careful and deliberate consideration which they should receive before further official action is taken.

The several state officers whose assistance I may ordinarily request have each their respective routine duties to perform in their respective departments and I desire therefore gentlemen to call you to my aid and by these presents do I appoint you a commission in the interest of the public welfare to examine these reports in connection with my letters of inquiry to the officers who made them and to report to me in writing at your earliest convenience your joint or several opinions as to whether or not the reports fully and unequivocally satisfy the spirit and purpose of my inquiries made in behalf of the people of the state and that you investigate and compare the contracts for furnishing supplies to the state with the prices charged and collected and suggest to me if you please what further action if any on my part may in your opinion seem necessary or would develop such a further exposition of affairs of any of the departments of the state government as should fairly satisfy the people that no wrong against the laws and public welfare has been done or yet remains concealed.

Let no question of your official authority arise. I call you to my aid merely as well known private citizens, eminent for your uprightness and your intelligence, and relying on your patriotism to accept this public duty I urge you to report to me and advise me according to the best of your judgment, without fear or favor. You are authorized to employ such clerical assistance as by you may be deemed necessary. I have chosen you from both political parties because the situation is too grave, and the confidence of the people in the integrity of the government is too deeply concerned to risk a conclusion upon a merely partisan view of the state of affairs. My desire is that no act of the government may be concealed from the people, but that all may be seen and judged. Let this purpose alone limit the scope of your inquiries on the situation and your advice to me. I would suggest that you hold your first meeting at the executive office on Tuesday, August 27, 1889

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
your obedient servant.

JOB A. COOPER, Governor.

Dempsey-Le Blanche Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—Great interest was taken to-night in the fight between Jack Dempsey and Le Blanche, the "Marine," which occurred under the auspices of the California Athletic club. Four thousand people witnessed the set-to. Hiram Cook acted as referee. The betting for several days has been in Dempsey's favor. Both men entered the ring in fine condition, Dempsey weighing 151 and Le Blanche 151. Time was called at 8.35.

First round—The men sparred cautiously for a moment, when Le Blanche led with his right, but Dempsey avoided the blow by jumping back. Le Blanche again led and caught Dempsey lightly on the wind. A clinch followed. This was repeated as the round closed.

Second round—Dempsey opened with a short blow on the Marine's chest, and a clinch followed, during which Le Blanche caught Dempsey in the side. As soon as they broke away Dempsey landed a good right-hander on the Marine's jaw. A short clinch followed and the Marine slipped to the floor. The round closed with some light in-fighting.

Third round—Dempsey reached the Marine's neck and received a hard one in the breast in return. In half a minute Dempsey landed a hard one on Le Blanche's chin, which caused the latter to stagger a little. Several lunges were made by each man but no harm done.

Fourth round—Dempsey backed away from Le Blanche and then got in two light blows on the latter's head. During the clinch which followed Dempsey came near going to the floor. A moment before the round closed Dempsey again landed on the Marine's chin, and the latter responded with a vigorous rush, forcing Dempsey against the ropes.

Fifth round—The men clinched and the Marine threw the Nonpareil to the floor amid a storm of hisses and applause. Some sharp fighting at close range followed in which neither had the advantage. The Marine struck Dempsey a smart blow on the forehead as the round closed.

Sixth round—At the opening of this round the Marine amid a storm of hisses lifted Dempsey on his hip and tried to throw him to the floor. Le Blanche followed this with several rushes but accomplished but little.

Seventh round—Le Blanche made a vicious lunge and landed lightly on Dempsey's jaw. He followed this up quickly and caught Dempsey two or three times in the same spot. Just before the round closed Dempsey responded with two heavy left handers on Le Blanche's chin.

Eighth round—Dempsey landed with much force on the Marine's ear which he repeated in the next minute and a clinch followed and as the men broke away Le Blanche struck Dempsey a stinging blow on the jaw which staggered the latter. Loud cries of "foul" were heard but the claim was not allowed. Some spirited fighting at close quarters completed the round.

Ninth round—Le Blanche opened with a rush, clinched with the Nonpareil and threw him heavily to the ground. Another cry of foul was raised but was not allowed. Dempsey next gave the Marine a sharp up-cut, but the latter caught Dempsey well in the neck a moment later.

Tenth round—Le Blanche again attempted to rush the fight, but in two of these efforts Dempsey struck him staggering blows on the jaw, which caused him to be more careful. After the gong had rung for the close of the round Le Blanche struck Dempsey a hard blow on the face and then retired to his corner. Dempsey walked over to him and landed a hard one on the Marine's neck which made the latter groggy.

Eleventh and twelfth rounds—Nothing but sparring.

Thirteenth—Dempsey landed heavily with his right on Le Blanche's jaw three times. Before the round closed he caught Le Blanche again in the neck but the latter responded with a good blow on Dempsey's chest.

Fourteenth—Dempsey repeated his attack on the Marine's jaw and the latter appeared to be a little unsteady. Dempsey sent in two hard right handers on Le Blanche's jaw before the round was finished.

Fifteenth round—There was sharp interchange but not much damage.

In the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth rounds Dempsey got in some vicious blows on his opponent's jaw and neck and in the nineteenth put four more in the same place, the last of which sent Le Blanche heavily to the floor, being the first knock down. Uproarious applause followed.

Dempsey continued his aggressive tactics and in the twenty-third round the Marine was showing the effects of the punishment. During the clinch however he pounded Dempsey hard on the ribs.

In the twenty-sixth Dempsey forced his opponent into the corner and pounded him on the neck till Le Blanche staggered like a drunken man. Before the close however he recovered astonishingly and caught Dempsey hard on the neck.

Several vicious blows by Dempsey were the only feature of the twenty-seventh round, and during the following rounds the Marine did little except stand up well under the fierce slugging he received in the neck.

In the thirtieth round, however, he gave Dempsey a terrific right-hander on the chest, which seemed to stagger the latter for a moment, but he recovered and showered half a dozen blows on the Marine's head, and in the latter's effort to escape he slipped to the floor.

The thirty-first round was exceedingly tame, but when the men came up for the thirty-second round Dempsey attempted to force matters. He was by far the freshest man of the two, and with but few exceptions had had the fight all his own way up to the present time. He forced Le Blanche into a corner and pounded him unmercifully. The latter received staggering blows on the head and neck, but stood up under them well. The men gradually worked to the center of the ring and while Dempsey still continued to find Le Blanche's neck, the latter whirled around suddenly and caught Dempsey a terrific blow on the jaw. The Nonpareil went down like a shot. He fell heavily upon his face and the blood spurted out on the floor of the ring. Ten seconds of intense excitement followed and Dempsey struggled bravely to rise. Before he had reached his feet, weak and staggering the time had expired and the referee decided the fight to Le Blanche. The sudden termination of the fight was a surprise to every man in the club room. A chance blow lost Dempsey the battle at a time when it seemed that Marine was in his power.

Democrats of Montana.

HELENA, Montana, August 27.—The Democratic state convention met at Anaconda yesterday. After making W. A. Clark of Butte permanent chairman and transacting some preliminary business adjournment was taken until to-day.

This morning the convention nominated for governor J. K. Toole of Helena; for lieutenant governor, Howard Concord of Billings; for congress, Martin Maginness of Helena.

Dread Disease Attacks Cattle.

KANSAS CITY, August 27.—Reliable news comes from the southern line of Kansas and the pasture lands of the Indian territory that herds of native and Texas cattle which range in the territory are afflicted with Texas fever or something worse. A man has just returned from that part of the country who states that hundreds of cattle are dying in the pastures south of Arkansas City. He says that cattle are being shipped to market from pastures where carcasses are lying.

Prize Fight at Cohoes.

TROY, N. Y., August 27.—A prize fight occurred at Cohoes this morning between Joseph Murray, of New York, and James Kennard, the "St. Paul Kid." Fourteen rounds were fought, Murray being unable to stay longer as his wrist was broken, and the fight was given to Kennard. After the fight the Cohoes police raided the hotel in which the battle was fought. Kennard escaped, but Murray and trainer, Toohey, of New York, were arrested.

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THE DEATH PENALTY.

Four Murderers Executed in the Tombs Prison Yard.

Two Scaffolds Erected and Two Men Hanged on Each.

A Shocking and Sickening Spectacle Witnessed.

Carolin Profanely Declares His Innocence of Crime.

Four Murderers Executed.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Four murderers of women—Patrick Packenham, Jack Lewis (colored), James Nolan and Ferdinand Carolin, were hanged in the yard of the Tombs prison this morning. There were two scaffolds and two men were hanged on each. Packenham and Nolan were first executed on the scaffold which was erected on the Franklin street side of the prison. The drop fell at 6:55 o'clock and eight minutes later Lewis and Carolin were hanging from the scaffold on the Leonard street side.

Sheriff Flack and Under Sheriff Sexton entered the prison at 6:15 o'clock followed by twenty deputy sheriffs all in black clothes and wearing silk hats. Each official wore his badge of office and carried a staff. They marched into the corridor ten of them taking their places at the Leonard street wall and the others at the Franklin street wall. The first jury of twelve men, and newspaper representatives, entered the prison yard and two minutes later the second set of jurors filed in and marched to their places.

The last rites of the church were administered to Packenham and Nolan and at 6:50 o'clock they emerged from the jail, accompanied by their priests. The arms of the condemned were pinioned and over the shoulder of each hung a black cap. Packenham's face was of a ghastly pallor but his step was firm and he looked unflinchingly into the faces around him. Nolan hardly appeared to realize his position and there was a defiant look on his countenance. After the men had taken their places on the scaffold they both grasped the hands of the priests and wrung them fervently. Then the hangman at once tied a white cord about the legs of Nolan just above the ankles. His assistant did a like service for Packenham. In a twinkling the black caps were adjusted and at a signal from Atkinson the bodies both were jerked into the air. At 7:00 o'clock Nolan and Packenham were pronounced dead but their bodies were permitted to hang for 15 minutes longer.

The hanging of Carolin and Lewis in several respects is probably unparalleled. A gaunt sallow faced man had come around from where Packenham and Nolan were dangling and made a brief inspection of the instrument of death. Then he disappeared and a minute later hangman Atkinson immediately after finishing his first job came around back of the prison and stood behind the box. Now Carolin and Lewis with the priests came through the door. Lewis, the negro, walked unsteadily for the first dozen paces but quickly recovered himself. He was smiling and as he caught sight of a deputy who had been especially kind to him he walked over and seized his hands then he shook hands with two more. Father Gelnas gently urged him toward the rope that was to strangle him. He smiled and looked fearlessly around him. Carolin had the butt of a cigar between his lips and was puffing vigorously, blowing great clouds of smoke into the faces of the priests. His face was as pale as the face of the dead and the scowl upon it was almost demoniacal. He glared at the priests as he turned around and felt the rope touch his shoulders. Spitting the cigar stub from his mouth he broke out into blasphemy that horrified the spectators. Atkinson had just pinioned his legs when he began to speak. Looking sullenly at the three priests he suddenly exclaimed "I die an innocent man, — — it, I didn't do this thing." Lewis, who had then been pinioned, half turned his head and addressing his companion said, "What's the matter with you anyway, why don't you die like a man?" "I will die like a man" shrieked Carolin, his face turning perfectly livid, "I will die like a man, an innocent man." The words were scarcely out of his mouth before Atkinson had clapped the black cap over the murderer's face. The assistant hangman then covered Lewis' face. At that moment Atkinson gave the signal and the weight fell. Instead of bounding up as Packenham and Nolan had done, the miserable wretches went into the air with so little force that there was scarcely any rebound at all. Lewis immediately began to struggle in the most sickening manner. He threw his legs about so violently as to kick off his slippers. Then he began to gurgle and choke. The rasping wheezy sound from under the horrible cap continued for fully ten seconds. His body turned and swayed and the sight was so painful that half a dozen men turned away their heads. The poor creatures were slowly strangled. Carolin struggled violently also, but he uttered no sound. The weight fell at 7:03 o'clock and at 7:10 o'clock both men were dead. The four bodies hung for half an hour and were then cut down and placed in plain coffins.

By many persons Carolin, who was a German, was not believed to be of sound mind, although experts at his trial declared him sane. There seemed to be a screw loose somewhere and every prison keeper or deputy sheriff who ever had to watch him said so. He murdered a woman who passed as his wife in a small back room in a Stanton street tenement house. He butchered her with a hatchet. The killing grew out of a drunken quarrel. Lewis and Nolan, like Carolin, had each murdered his mistress and like Carolin also both were hard drinkers. Packenham's victim was his wife. He too was drinking. The Tombs prison at present contains two other men, Gibbin and Carlton, under sentence of death and fifteen men and one woman waiting trial for homicide.

Complaints About the Utes.

DENVER, August 23.—For some time past the people around the country have been pestered and harassed by predatory bands of Ute Indians which have been allowed permits to leave their reservation on the White river to hunt in the adjoining territory until at last they have resolved to protect themselves at any cost. The depredations of the Indians have taken a manner of shapes in the way of thieving, carousing, terrorizing women and children and threatening men. They ride through the fields of grain in pursuit of game, which they slaughter without regard to their wants or necessity. In view of these facts the citizens of that part of the country have communicated with Governor Cooper and he in turn with President Harrison as follows:

DENVER, Col., August 22, 1889.
His Excellency the President, Washington D. C.

SIR:—I am just in receipt of the following communication by mail signed by forty seven citizens of Routt county, Colorado, adjoining the Uintah reservation, viz:

"The undersigned citizens of Routt county beg leave to represent that large bodies of Ute Indians from the White river reservation have come into Routt county to hunt. They slaughter the deer, elk and each our cattle and steal our horses. They have permits from their agent for thirty and sixty days, some to Diamond mountain some to Beaver basin, Brown's park, Douglass Springs, etc. They together with their innumerable ponies and horses have become a nuisance which we cannot longer peacefully endure. We respectfully request your honor to try and prevent their coming into Routt county again. We refer you to A. C. Johnston of Littleton, as to our statement etc."

I have to advise that our people of that region have suffered so much in life and property from these predatory Indians that they are in no temper to put up with their menacing presence again and nothing but prompt and effective action on the part of the federal government will prevent trouble. If they are there it is by the fault of the federal government. The action of the agent in giving them permits is, in view of the danger, a most indefensible crime and should be properly rebuked. Your excellency will have better means of gaining official information than I concerning their absence from the reservation and I earnestly urge you to take steps to recall them before trouble ensues.

JOB A. COOPER, Governor.

Captain Williams, the commanding officer at Fort Logan near Denver, has sent an officer to Glenwood Springs to make a thorough investigation, and in case troops are needed his command here is ready to move at a moment's notice. Captain Williams has had experience with these same Indians before and will no doubt understand how to handle them to the best advantage.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Upon the recommendation of the Indian bureau the telegram which was received to-day by the president from Governor Cooper, of Colorado, in regard to the Ute Indians being off their reservation in that state was referred to the war department for such action as may be deemed proper.

North Dakota Republicans.

FARGO, N. D., August 23.—In the republican convention this morning the state ticket was completed as follows: Commissioner of labor and agriculture, H. T. Helgesson, insurance commissioner, A. L. Carey, railroad commissioners, G. S. Underhill, S. S. Montgomery and David Bartlett. The platform adopted reaffirms the national platform, glorifies the republican party, declares against the encroachments of corporations on the rights of farmers, favors the American system of protection, and liberal pensions and sympathizes with a movement in favor of temperance. It demands the careful guarding of the public school lands and endorses the submission by the constitutional convention of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. The convention also endorsed Chicago as the location for the world's fair and adjourned.

The Behring Sea Matter.

LONDON, August 23.—The Press association says that the English government has intimated to the United States government its willingness to negotiate a settlement of the Behring sea matter and awaits the American government's reply.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 23.—It is now admitted in political circles here that Lord Stanley has made urgent representations regarding the recent seizures in Behring sea. A leading official of the fisheries department says he feels certain an international commission will be appointed after the expiration of the Alaska Commercial company's contract to settle Atlantic ocean and Behring sea questions. He feels confident that compensation for the late seizures will be paid Canadian vessel owners. Hon. McKenzie Powell, minister of customs, has telegraphed to Victoria for information regarding the recent seizures in Behring sea. He expresses himself as pleased with the attitude assumed by the London Times on this question.

Montana Republican Ticket.

ANACONDA, Mont., August 23.—The republican state ticket was completed to-day. It reads: For congress, T. H. Carter of Helena; for governor, T. C. Powers of Helena; for lieutenant governor, J. E. Richards of Butte, for secretary of state, Dr. Louis Rotwell of Meagher county; for state treasurer, R. C. Hickman of Madison county; for state auditor, E. A. Kinney of Missoula; for attorney general, H. J. Haskell of Deer Lodge, for superintendent of public instruction, John Gunnon of Deer Lodge; for chief justice of the supreme court, H. J. Blake; for associate justices of the supreme court, E. N. Harwood of Billings, and W. H. DeWitt of Butte; for clerk of the supreme court, W. J. Kennedy of Missoula.

Will Ask for a Pardon.

LONDON, August 23.—The Maybrick committee has resolved to agitate for a pardon on the ground that the decision of Home Secretary Matthews shows that there are reasonable doubts as to whether Maybrick was poisoned.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

The Strange Story of an Inmate of Joliet Prison.

How He Was Railroaded to Jail on a Trumped Up Charge.

Four Years Imprisonment for Loving a Pretty Girl.

A Chicago Millionaire Blackmailed by an Editor.

A Remarkable Case.

CHICAGO, August 23.—To-day the remarkable case of George Dunning, the first story of which appeared in several papers some days ago, the name then being given as Donahue, was given an authoritative form. For the first time, in an interview held in Joliet prison where Dunning is still confined, he himself told the same story which has been current for some time and which an exhaustive inquiry in Chicago appears to have confirmed in every detail. Dunning is an intelligent looking fellow, 23 years old, with a smooth rosy complexion and an appearance that might take the fancy of a most any susceptible young girl.

Dunning was very reticent when asked about how he had been railroaded to the penitentiary ostensibly for burglary but really for having won the heart of a millionaire's daughter and how the millionaire afterwards had been blackmailed by an editor who learned the facts. Dunning was sentenced to four years imprisonment and has seven months of it yet before him. The young fellow, whose fault in the millionaire's eyes seems to have been his humble station, said that the story regarding his meeting and acquaintance with the millionaire's daughter was a true one.

Dunning was a newspaper circulator handling a route on the North side. While in pursuit of his calling he went to the millionaire's door early every morning and was surprised after a time to learn that he had become an object of interest to the plutocrat's only daughter, a handsome young girl just about entering society and chafing under the restraints that had been placed on her. The lovers gradually came to meet about day break every morning for a few blissful moments at the door of the mansion. An inkling of the situation reached the prospective father-in-law and young Dunning was soon afterward called to South Chicago ostensibly to see a gentleman regarding his sweetheart. While there he was met by a person named Frank Allen with whom he was slightly acquainted. Suddenly as the two were standing together officers came up and arrested them on the charge of burglary. Both were tried convicted and sentenced for four years each. A few days later Allen's sentence was reduced to one year and after Dunning had been taken to the penitentiary Allen's sentence was again cut down by the hocus pocus of a new trial and he was released after a week in jail. When Dunning was arrested he was penniless and friendless but the girl who loved him had sold her trinkets and hired a young lawyer to defend him. The millionaire found out who the lawyer was and bought him off and the latter persuaded Dunning to plead guilty as the only chance of saving himself from a severe sentence.

A hint of the real facts in the case was obtained by an editor who subsequently figures in the story. The editor was at the time on the verge of financial ruin and instead of publishing the news he promptly blackmailed the millionaire. Ten thousand dollars in cash was the price of the newspaper man's silence. When the young unfortunate entered Joliet prison it is said the officials were instructed to put him at the hardest and most trying work in the penitentiary. Dunning was a man of slight build and was soon badly used up. He had a hacking cough and in every way presented a sickening appearance. A police official who was an enemy of the editor and who for some personal reason was running down the latter's part in the affair was horrified on going to the prison to find the pitiable plight of Dunning. The police mogul used his influence with the officials at the penitentiary to have Dunning removed from the quarters he was then in and lighter work given him.

At this time there had been two attempts made to get Dunning pardoned, but for some reason or other the attempts proved fruitless. Dunning was allowed to languish in prison despite everything until to-day and appeared to fear to discuss his strange experience, thinking it would cause him trouble when he regains his liberty. When asked if he knew what had become of the lady he stated that he had heard she was engaged and would soon be married to a Chicago man.

Carlisle at El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., August 23.—Speaker John G. Carlisle arrived in El Paso this morning and spent the forenoon as the guest of the citizens. He visited the Rio Grande river above the city where it is proposed to build the 35-foot stone dam. This dam will be an international work designed to store up water for irrigation and to control the Rio Grande during high water so as to regulate the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Carlisle expressed himself as in favor of the plan as the solution to the continual change in the Rio Grande boundary. He also favored a reciprocity treaty with Mexico.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held in the public plaza last night to protest against the threatened change in the United States treasury rulings on the importation of Mexican silver lead ores.

The Firemen's Tournament.

DENVER, August 23.—The fourth day of the state tournament opened under favorable auspices to-day and the attendance was very large. The feature of the day was a hitching contest between drilled companies from paid departments. The teams that belong in this city. The Chemical company No. 1 won the first prize of $250, Hook and Ladder No. 1 the second prize of $150, and Steamer No. 2 the third prize of [illegible]. The best time for hitching and driving 50 feet was 7 1-5 seconds.

The next contest was a hose speed race of 200 yards, open to the world for prizes of $500, $300 and $150. The All-American professional team won the first place in 22⅛ seconds, Dodge City, Kansas, team second in 23 seconds and the Aspen, Colorado, hose and the Kearney, Nebraska, team were tied for third money in twenty-three and one-fifth seconds.

In the evening the Denver department of ten companys gave a grand exhibition race on Fourteenth street which was witnessed by 25,000 delighted spectators. The day's programme wound up with a grand ball in Warren's hall. To-morrow will successfully end the thirteenth annual tournament of the Colorado and Wyoming Firemen's association.

Chased By a Cutter.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—A Victoria dispatch reports the arrival of the sealing schooner Sapphire from Behring sea having been chased by the United States cutter Bear but escaped. The Sapphire had twenty five hundred seal skins on board. The Sapphire reports that the revenue cutter Rush had seized the schooner Minnie and the schooner Penelope and taken them to Ounalaska.

Not Yet Gone Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The treasury department has informed a Boston correspondent that the Chinese act of September 13, 1888, does not take effect till the date of the exchange of ratifications which date has not yet arrived.

Canadians Indignant.

OTTAWA, August 23.—People here are highly indignant over the apparent apathy of the British government regarding the seized sealers. It is rumored in official circles that the imperial government has ordered the British war ships on the Pacific station to keep away from Behring sea.

The Record Broken.

WASHINGTON PARK, Chicago, August 23.—The three year old stallion Axtell, to-day trotted to beat his own record of 2:14¼ and covered a mile in 2:14, thus beating all records for three and four year olds.

The Firemen's Tournament.

DENVER, August 24.—The attendance on this, the closing day of the Colorado Firemen's association meeting, was very small and the managers of the affair will lose about $2,000. The first race was the dry hose test, distance 400 feet and laying 200 feet of hose. Anthony, Kas., won the first money $500, Kearney, Neb., second money, $300, and Dodge City third money, $150. The Amateur 200 yard foot race was won by A. F. Clark, of Dodge City, Harrington, of Anthony, second, and E. W. Roberts, of Red Cloud, Neb., third. The All-American Professional hose team won the 200 yard hub and hub race in 21 1-5 seconds. They will receive $500.

No Official Information.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The acting secretary of state to-day said that no communications from Minister Lincoln upon the subject of the Behring sea seizures had been received at the department. He had heard nothing, beyond what he had seen in the newspapers, from the British government of any intention on its part to request arbitration, and, in fact, the department has had no communication from the British government upon any subject since Secretary Bayard quitted the office.

Delicious Purple Worms.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Keeler, who has lived almost continuously in California, but is now visiting this city, has brought with him many fine mineralogical specimens. After showing these to a reporter the other day, he handed the latter a small bottle saying, "Do you know what those things are?" In the bottle were a dozen or more dark colored objects, shriveled, but juicy looking. The average length was about one inch and they had the appearance of luscious raisins. The reporter said he supposed that was what they were. The Californian smiled, too, as he said, "No, they are not, they are worms." Then he went on to say that they were considered a great luxury by the Piute Indians. "I call them the nut-pine worm because they feed on the nut-pine tree, what the scientific name is I do not know."

"On the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains in Southern California between Bodie and Bishop's creeks is a great stretch of these nut pine trees. They bear a small nut extremely rich in oil. So rich are they that you don't want to eat many of them. In August the ground under the trees begins to be covered with green worms as thick as a man's finger and from one and a half to two and a half inches in length. The worms soon grow wings and fly into the trees. The worm, which should now be dignified by the name of butterfly, does not leave the tree, but soars around among the branches, extracting the oil from the nuts. In about a month the body is full of oil; so full, in fact, that the entrails have been forced out. Then the wings fall off. It is about this time that the Piutes make their appearance and camp among the trees. They come in large numbers and provided with sacks. The worm having lost its wings again, crawls along the limb of the tree to the trunk and falls to the ground. Incidentally it falls into a trap prepared by the Indians. To prevent the worms from escaping they dig trenches around the root of the tree, the trenches having concave sides. I have known of a bushel of worms being taken from one of these trenches.

When the crop of worms has been harvested, the Indians build fires on flat stones or the hard earth. When the bed has become hot, not hot enough to roast, the worms are spread upon it and dried. They are then placed in sacks and carried to the Piute camps. A friend of mine once told me that he had one season estimated that fifty tons of these worms were gathered and dried." "How do the Indians use the worms?" "In soups. The Piutes seem never to tire of soup. They have it almost every day. A buck is allowed two worms and a squaw, one for each dish of soup. Sometimes a gallant Indian gives a pretty or popular squaw one of his portion. The worms are not eaten until the soup has been consumed, they being reserved as a final tidbit. I tasted the worms and found them rich and oily like the nut upon which they feed."

A HAPPY ESCAPE.

Steamship City of Paris Almost Destroyed by Fire.

Two Days Hard Work Required to Conquer the Flames.

Sad Fate of Two Women Who Used Kerosene Carelessly.

The Long List of Victims by Use of the Oil Added To.

A Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Paris with twenty-nine cabin passengers arrived at Sandy Hook this morning from Aspinwall. The beams of her forward hatch were burned and scorched and she bore other outward marks of a big fire which came very near destroying the vessel and its precious cargo.

The Paris left New York the first part of this month with a full cargo of merchandise. She reached Aspinwall in due season and the longshoremen and sailors had discharged a total of 650 tons of the cargo from the hold when the fire was discovered among the cotton and naval stores which were stowed in the forward compartment. This was on the evening of August [illegible], two days after the vessel arrived. The fire had complete control of the forehold when discovered and before the alarm could be sounded great sheets of flame and volumes of blinding smoke filled the air over the forward part of the craft. The flames attracted the attention of the ancient fire department of Aspinwall, which turned out, and with a number of American laborers about the dock set to work to assist the people of the steamship in extinguishing the flames. All through the night of the eleventh the men toiled. Several were exhausted as morning came on. The 12th inst opened with the fire still burning fiercely and towards noon of that day it looked as if the steamer was doomed. During the afternoon of the 12th the flames went down as suddenly as they began and at 4 o'clock Captain Lockwood, the skipper of the ship, reported the fire extinguished. A very considerable quantity of the cargo was destroyed and the interior of the vessel is badly damaged.

The Fatal Kerosene.

DENVER, August 24.—During the present month a dozen persons have lost their lives in this city and vicinity by using kerosene in starting fires. Most of the unfortunate victims have been ladies. To-day's record shows two more added to the list. A Mrs. Demage, mother of Assistant Fire Chief Demage of this city, was fatally burned while pouring oil from a can into a cook stove. The second victim was Mrs. Jeff Orr, wife of a prominent business man of Durango. She was using kerosene to light a fire when the can exploded burning her in the most horrible manner, her flesh peeling off of her bones, death soon ending her suffering.

Waterman Takes a Hand.

SACRAMENTO, August 24.—Governor Waterman to-day wrote a letter to Attorney General Johnson of California in which he says: "The arrest of Justice Field of the supreme court of the United States on the unsupported oath of a woman who on the very day the oath was taken and often before threatened his life will be a burning disgrace to the state unless disavowed. I therefore urge on you the propriety of at once instructing the district-attorney of San Joaquin county to dismiss the unwarranted proceedings against him."

Upon the receipt of this letter Attorney-General Johnson wrote to the district-attorney stating that in view of the fact that there is no evidence implicating Justice Field in the shooting of Judge Terry public justice demands that the case against him be dismissed. If any evidence comes up hereafter implicating any person in the affair the district-attorney will of course proceed against such person in the usual manner.

Affairs on the Isthmus.

PANAMA, August 24.—The only subjects of conversation on the Isthmus now are "Will the French commissioners report favorably?" and "Will work proceed?" Meanwhile business is measurably at a standstill, while the exodus of recent immigrants goes on. Along the line of the canal an air of abandonment is all-prevailing.

Advices from Peru state that during the week ended June 17 the Lima mint coined 90,000 silver soles. Much interest is taken in the present campaign. The election is to take place in 1890. So far as can be discovered Dr. [illegible] Rosas has the greatest chance. He has been chosen president of the senate. The session of the ordinary congress of 1889 was opened by President Caceres on July 28. He congratulated congress on the progress made in arranging the external debt. Only two or three matters remain for discussion and the bills is rapidly approaching completion.

A Lawyer Gone Wrong.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Alphonso V. Phillips, a prominent lawyer and notary public, who left this city about two months ago, was last heard from in Denver, Colo. Yesterday afternoon one of his creditors put an attachment on some of his effects for $1,800. This created alarm and to-day a swarm of creditors have sued out attachments, alleging Phillips has permanently left the state. He is accused of forgery and a manner of crookedness, and the indications are that he has squandered something like [illegible] of other people's money, his mother being the greatest individual sufferer, her entire estate having been mortgaged. Phillips was married and his family at present are sojourning in Virginia. Property held by Phillips at Pass Christian, Miss., has also been attached. His downfall is attributed to his fondness for betting on races, roulette and high ball. There is also said to have been women in the case. Investigation shows Phillips had not given bond as notary as the law requires.

State Firemen's Association.

DENVER, August 24.—At a meeting of the Colorado and Wyoming Firemen's association to-night it was decided to hold the next annual tournament at Greeley on July 15, 1890. New officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, E. E. Van Gobren of Greeley; first vice president, Julius Pearse of Denver, second vice president, W. T. Foreman of Breckenridge; third vice president, M. W. Smith of Aspen; secretary, D. F. Camp of Greeley, and treasurer, Walter W. Pollard of Leadville. Over $5,000 was paid out in prizes and the tournament was considered a very pleasant affair.

Chicago's Latest Romance.

CHICAGO, August 24.—To-day developed another instalment of real life "Romance of a Poor Young Man." The actual name of the fellow who under the name of Geo. Dunning is serving a four year term in the Joliet penitentiary as a result of love for a millionaire's daughter, is Ernest Dunnivan, and his father is an old Chicago printer who died four years ago leaving a widow, seven daughters and two sons. Upon the earnings of Ernest the family were dependant after the death of the father until the boy went to prison. Since then the family's existence has been maintained only by a severe struggle. The mother was seen by a reporter to-day and corroborated the story as told in these dispatches yesterday about the persecution of her son, giving the story in detail and speaking of the arrest of the boy on the trumped up charge. She said the millionaire's daughter herself had told her she had heard that a detective was hired to dog him and put up a plot some time before the arrest. Mrs Dunnivan had received a letter from the young lady telling all about her acquaintance with Ernest. "She said her parents objected and asked me for advice. I replied if her parents were like me they were only seeking her good and I advised her to do as they desired. She also wanted to know if she might call on me when she came back to spend Christmas vacation and I consented. She came here one day and told me all the story again, how much she thought of Ernest and how she intended to set him up in business, how she had often offered him money which he always refused to take. I then told her that Ernest had been arrested. It was the first she had heard of it. She said she was helpless and could do nothing. She called again though and hired a lawyer to defend Ernest and she wanted me to tell him if he were sent to jail not to fear, that she would think just as much of him as ever. She then asked me to write her at a boarding school. The trial came on and Ernest was advised to plead guilty. He didn't and was sentenced to four years. Allen's attorney got him a new trial and he then received but one year in the bridewell, but Ernest was unable to secure rehearing of his case. I wrote to the young lady as I had agreed to do, but don't think she got the letter as her father heard that I had written, however, and sent her away for a time. She came back last year and called on me. She spoke indignantly of Ernest being in the penitentiary and wanted me to write him how much she thought of him and how she should help him when he got out. She said she herself had practically been in prison during her two years of absence. Sometime last year an attorney was recommended to me by a woman as a man who could not be bought off. I went to him and he said he could assist me. He asked me if I had any letters as proofs. I told him I had and mentioned those from the young lady. He said those were just what were wanted and that he had made the millionaire settle for two scrapes he had gotten into, one on Wabash avenue and the other on Washington boulevard, and that by showing the letters to him the father would immediately get Ernest pardoned out and I gave him the letters and that was the last I saw of them.

Manderson Heard From.

OMAHA, August 23.—Senator Manderson has forwarded to Washington to Commissioner Tanner, a letter in which he demands an examination by medical experts to determine whether he is entitled to the rerating in pension recently granted him. The letter is quite lengthy. In the course of it he says the commissioner will bear him out in the statement that the pension was wholly without his seeking and granted without his knowledge, although he would have had a perfect right to apply for it under the law.

The Baggageman at Chautauqua.

The Assembly Herald.

The Walk and Talk man strolled into the baggage room at the pier, and ventured the question, "How's business?" "Lively, beyond anything we have ever seen at Chautauqua." Two or three men were trundling trunks and four or five drays, each loaded with from eight to fifteen trunks, were starting out for various parts of the grounds, and there was work enough before them to keep them busy until midnight. Something was said about the number of pieces they received each week, and Mr. Merrick, the gentleman in charge, found by consulting his books that during the first week they received an average of 130 trunks a day. During the second week the average was over 200 a day, while during the first four days of last week they delivered 462 trunks and over 200 valises. This of course does not include the hundreds of satchels and packages carried by hand through the gates by those who came for a day or two. Of all the baggage received not a single piece has been lost, and where there has been a temporary delay it has resulted from giving the wrong street or number. An inability to deliver everybody's trunk first sometimes causes complaint, but the system of handling baggage here is admirable, and the rush is never so great as to permit of loss or damage.

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The new map of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and vicinity which has just been issued by Mr. E. R. Warren, is by far the best that has ever been given to the public. It is compiled from the city and county records and is complete and accurate. It is a useful article and will no doubt have a ready and large sale.

The secretary of agriculture has provided for the frequent issue of bulletins giving as briefly and plainly as possible the more useful and practical parts of the various reports of the department. Secretary Rusk's idea is to secure a list of the leading agriculturists in each county in every state and to group them according to the particular class of agriculture they are specially interested in. The valuable information gathered by the department will be promptly placed in the hands of those particularly interested in the matter presented in each report. The scheme is a good one.

It has been said that the committee having in charge the raising of funds for the great memorial arch in New York have become discouraged and have declared that it will be impossible to raise enough money to erect the arch. Mr. Henry G. Marquand, the chairman of the committee, however comes to the front now with the statement that the arch will be erected without fail, and that it will be constructed on the same lines and at the same cost as at first proposed. He does not seem disturbed at the prospect for raising the money. The fact that the subscriptions have fallen off since June 1 he explains by calling attention to the large sums which were sent since then to the Conemaugh valley sufferers. Previous to June 1 the arch committee was receiving $[illegible],000 per day, but when the pressing call for aid came from Johnstown it was natural that the arch should be for the time lost sight of. It is to be hoped that Mr. Marquand is right and that the money will in time be raised for the memorial. It is an undertaking which should not be allowed to fall through.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

Fifteen states hold elections this year. Kentucky has already had hers and the vote for state treasurer shows an increased democratic majority. Ohio, Virginia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Iowa and Mississippi will elect governors in November. With the exception of Virginia it is unlikely that the usual results as to party victories will be changed in these states. Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts will almost certainly go republican, possibly by increased majorities. With a popular candidate and a strong platform in New Jersey the republicans would stand a fighting chance were it not for the assistance the democrats will probably obtain from the prohibitionists. With this prohibition ball and chain on the republican legs democratic success is almost assured. The result in Mississippi is as far beyond question as usual.

In Virginia there is much room for doubt as to the result. If the harmonizing of the Wise and Mahone elements is genuine and lasting, the republicans go into the campaign with a better chance for victory than ever before, for this is not by any means the only point in favor of their success. But the Old Dominion democrats are not yet whipped. The discord in their ranks is largely confined to the pages of a partisan press. They have placed a strong candidate for governor in the field and they realize that if they win this year they must do it by hard work and they propose to do that hard work. On the whole the outlook in Virginia is very encouraging for republicans, but the result is extremely doubtful and the chances are, for reasons which hold in every state south of Mason and Dixon's line, in favor of the democrats.

New York will elect a secretary of state with the chances in favor of the democratic candidate, though the result of a political contest in New York is always an uncertain quantity. Pennsylvania will choose a state treasurer, and there is every prospect there for a larger republican majority than is usual in an off year. Nebraska is to elect a supreme judge and while safely republican, the prohibition question obtrudes itself with a probable reduction of the republican majority. Maryland will choose a state comptroller, and as there are no important issues at stake the usual democratic majority may be expected.

The four new states, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Montana, will elect state officers and congressmen. In the first three republican success is conceded. In Montana both parties claim a victory, but it is probable that while the state is not safe for either one, the chances are slightly in favor of the democracy.

"Young Konkapot, the king of the Utes, a legend of Twin Lakes," is the title of a small volume by Thomas Nelson Haskell which has just been issued. The book is written in an attractive and simple style of verse. The author in the preface states that the work has been prepared chiefly for the youth of America, and its practical object is to impress upon the rising public some of the real deserts and difficulties of the Indian question. Professor Haskell's intimate acquaintance with the habits and traits of character of the red man especially fitted him for the preparation of the work. He has made it not only an interesting story but a useful one to those studying the important questions connected with the welfare of the Indians. The author needs no introduction to our readers. His work in behalf of Colorado college is well known in our city and his deep interest in the educational and other interests of the state in general have made his name familiar throughout the state. The book will be found at all book stores now bound in paper, and will be issued in cloth in a few weeks.

The Denver News is not pleased with the appointment of a board of inquiry to investigate the alleged state steals, but the grounds upon which it bases its displeasure are not such as will be accepted by the intelligent people of the state. It is too late now to charge the governor with a desire to shirk responsibility in the matter. The bold and determined course which he has followed from the very first and his evident desire to perform the whole of his disagreeable duty will stamp the lie on such a charge. The actions of the governor have been throughout those of a fearless official and they have gained for him the confidence of the people that confidence the News will find difficult to shake. It was eminently proper, filled as his time is with the pressing routine duties of his office, that Governor Cooper should at this time call to his assistance the three citizens he has selected to form the board of inquiry.

The action of the state authorities of California, in the direction of procuring a dismissal of the warrant under which Justice Field was arrested, cannot fail to have the hearty commendation of the best people throughout the country. The claim that Justice Field was in any possible sense a party to the shooting of Terry, is not one that will be believed by intelligent people. It rests solely upon the oath of a woman whose past life proves how capable she is of doing anything to reach the end she desires. A malicious desire to persecute a man whom she hated, prompted her action in the matter, and the warrant should never have been issued. There is no ground for the detention or further annoyance of Judge Field.

Students and lovers of music will find in the September Cosmopolitan an interesting initiation into the largest musical university in the world, whose pupils, numbering over two thousand two hundred each year, come from every state in the union and from many foreign countries. It is not generally known that the New England conservatory is associated with the musical reformation of Japan. In this article the curious story is told how Dr. Tourjee, the director, persuaded the Japanese commissioner to send the instruments of his native land to America for the reconstruction of their scales upon western standards. A Japanese pupil sent by the empress last year is one of the results of christianizing the music of the mikado's empire.

The Charleston News and Courier is not pleased with the platform adopted by the late Virginia democratic convention, and is not slow to say so. Considering the fact that the News and Courier is one of the ablest newspapers in the south it is interesting to read its denunciations of what is termed "the most remarkable platform ever uttered by any political body." "The party," says the Charlestown paper, "can expect to win no strength from the platform of principles they have adopted. It is broad enough to hold nearly everybody except Mahone and the democrats. It is weak and unsatisfactory in its declarations upon the subject of tariff reform, and it is undemocratic in its demand for federal aid for education in the states and for the free coinage of silver."

The fight for the speakership of the house will soon be on in earnest and it promises to become an interesting contest. The leading candidates, McKinley and Reed, are two of the most popular men in the republican party and each has a strong following in this contest. The fact that Mr. Reed will go into the caucus with the solid New England delegation back of him, as it is understood he will, gives him an advantage which will be hard to overcome, but the McKinley men are confident that enough votes can be secured in the middle states for their man to do this. Whichever one wins will fill the high office with dignity and honor. Both because of their long and efficient services in behalf of their party deserve well of it and both are men of distinguished ability.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

The commutation of the death sentence imposed upon Mrs. Maybrick to penal servitude for life is the closing chapter in one of the most notable criminal cases of late years. There are no doubt many people, perhaps a majority of those who have followed the case from the time the young and pretty American wife was arrested charged with the fiendish crime of murdering her husband, until the foreman of the twelve men who held her life in their hands pronounced the verdict, who believed her guilty of the crime. Nevertheless the pronouncing of that verdict was followed by a wave of popular disapproval which has seldom been exceeded. The crowd gathered in the court house at Liverpool expressed their indignation in mob fashion by hooting the court. That feeling of indignation, when the result of the trial became generally known, was caught up by the more dignified portion of the English public and if they were less noisy and boisterous than the mob at the court house they were none the less decided in expressing their disapproval. The clergy and the laymen, merchants, physicians, lawyers at the bar and even members of parliament, men and women from all classes and all callings joined in censuring the verdict and in appealing for clemency. The one reason for all this disapproval was the feeling that the woman, whether she was guilty or not guilty, did not have fair play at the hands of the court that tried her and nothing is more quick to excite English popular feeling than the absence of fair play.

Mrs. Maybrick was arrested, charged with poisoning her husband. The post mortem examination revealed traces of arsenic in Maybrick's body. The prosecution proved that the couple had quarreled; that Mrs. Maybrick had arsenic in her possession; that she had a strong motive for ridding herself of her husband and that she had intimated in a letter to her paramour the hope that he would die. But the weak point in the prosecution was the fact that experts did not agree that the arsenic found in Maybrick's body was sufficient to cause death and when to this was added the proof that the dead man had been a confirmed arsenic eater, it left a very strong doubt as to the positive guilt of the woman. But Mrs. Maybrick did not get the benefit of that doubt. Judge Stephen seemed determined to decide the question himself and the jury were little more than spectators. Instead of summing up the evidence in a colorless way, as is the custom in our own courts, he argued the case. He based his charge on the motives of the woman for ridding herself of her husband and treated the evidence of the medical experts with contempt. When the judge had concluded his charge there was but little left for the jury to do. They had been virtually instructed to bring in a verdict of guilty and they carried out their instructions to the letter.

The lack of fair play in the trial was followed by a great popular demand from those who believed Mrs. Maybrick guilty and those who did not believe her guilty, alike. It has resulted in a commutation of her sentence, an act of clemency which will be generally commended. Mrs. Maybrick will go to her life of penal servitude and soon be forgotten. But her trial and the subsequent effort to save her from the gallows has brought prominently before the public a thing that will not soon be forgotten and that is that fateful practice of English courts which makes an appeal in the case of life to anything but the sovereign power impossible, and Americans will turn thankfully to the practices of our own courts, which, if less prompt often, are beyond question more humane. No matter how many errors may be made in the trial either on questions of fact or legal points; no matter how unjust the verdict of the jury or how clearly it may be opposed to the evidence, there is no appeal in England to a higher court. There is but one chance for life and that is through the pardoning power of the home office, which is very rarely exerted. No less an authority than Judge Stephen has pronounced this practice "one of the greatest defects in our whole system of criminal procedure."

One of the most unique associations ever formed in this country holds its sixteenth annual convention at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, to-day. It is the United States Hay Fever association. Until last year it was necessary to have hay fever in order to be eligible to membership in this remarkable society, but at the last convention an amendment was adopted by which persons not afflicted with the malady may be elected. It has been said by an ex-president of the association that only those who have an excess of brain matter can be afflicted with hay fever, but whether this is true or not, certain it is that the association includes among its membership some of the brainiest men and women in the country. Professor Samuel Lockwood is the present executive and in the list of vice-presidents may be found the names of such men as ex-President McCosh of Princeton and Judge Emory Speer of the United States court, and among the names of the women on the advisory board are those of Mrs. L. Q. C. Lamar and Mrs. E. M. Field. Not a few famous literary and scientific men have become prominent members. The convention is held at Bethlehem because hundreds of hay fever sufferers gather there annually, that town having the distinction of being a spot not visited by the malady. Until within a few years the United States Hay Fever association was for social purposes only, but it now devotes itself to a study of the causes and possible remedies of the disease. It is to be hoped that this meeting will result in much good to the 200,000 sufferers from hay fever in the United States.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar declares that she expects to live to occupy a seat in congress with St. John as president. Mrs. Gougar evidently expects to live a long time.

With the splendid prospect of democratic success in Ohio this year, which appears on the editorial pages of a number of papers, it is strange that there are not more aspirants for the honor of a nomination as candidate for governor at the coming democratic convention.

The Russian government proposes to take steps at once to prevent the further needless clearing of forest lands. A commission lately appointed to examine into the subject of the effect the destruction is having on the water courses of that country reports that the Caspian sea is noticeably receding and that it is not unlikely that in a hundred years the Aral sea will have disappeared.

Harmony seems to have been the chief feature of the Virginia republican convention and it would seem as if the bitter factional fight which has so long retarded the progress of the party in that state had at last come to an end. While the odds are against the republicans in the gubernatorial campaign, with united ranks the party can now make a vigorous fight and one which will not be without some hope of final triumph.

Ex-Congressman McKenry of Ohio was in the city yesterday and gave it out among a few friends that it was his private opinion that Colorado Springs has a brighter future before it than any town in the country. This may not be news to any of our readers but we announce it for the purpose of showing that Colonel McKenry, notwithstanding the eighty years he carries, still retains his old-time faculty for looking into the future and predicting what will come out of it.

The New York Sun takes occasion to advise President Harrison to retire Wanamaker from the office of postmaster general. The fact that the Sun thinks that Wanamaker is making a fool of himself and ruining the prospects of the administration is the strongest reason that could be offered for believing that exactly the opposite is the case. It is almost a proof of a man's ability and honesty to be attacked by a paper which supports David B. Hill. Mr. Wanamaker is to be congratulated on having incurred the enmity of the organ of New York's saloon governor.

The appointment by Governor Cooper of a board of inquiry to examine into the alleged frauds against the state treasury is an excellent move. The personnel of the board is unexceptionable. Each of the three men appointed has a reputation for honor and integrity which will be a sufficient guarantee that there will be no whitewashing done. If they undertake the work at the request of the governor, and it is plainly their duty to do so, the people of Colorado may rest assured that it will be thoroughly done. In selecting the members of the board the governor was wise in going outside of party lines. The presence of so well known and so generally respected a democrat as Mr. Butler on it will preclude charges which, were the board composed entirely of republicans, might be made. The report of the board will be anxiously anticipated.

Prof. John A. Paine, who wrote an article on "Pharaoh the Oppressor, and His Daughter," which attracted wide attention when it appeared in the Century two years ago, contributes to the September number of the same magazine a fully illustrated paper on "The Pharaoh of the Exodus, and His Son." He endeavors, by a search among the monuments, to fix the identity of this famous king, and to clear up the mystery of the smiting of his first-born son. The American artist, Mr. Theodore Wores, whose studies of Japanese life and landscape have recently attracted wide attention in New York and London, has written for the September number a paper on "An American Artist in Japan," for which a number of his oil paintings have been engraved. Mr. Wores describes many Japanese traits of character which might be copied to advantage by nations which are generally considered more highly civilized. "An utter absence of sham," he says, "a perfect freedom from all affectation, constitutes one of their most admirable qualities. They show no false or veneered front to the world, the beauty of their homes lies more in the interior finish than in a showy outside, and the lining of their gowns is often of a more expensive and finer material than the outer stuff."

It is stated that over 500 persons visited the new mineral springs yesterday and it is estimated that fully two barrels of water was carried away. Dr. Horn states that he is perfectly willing that any and all persons use what they please of the water but wishes to warn them against an injudicious use of it. The water being tasteless people forget that it is so highly charged with mineral and drink too much. He thinks that half a glass before each meal and before going to bed is sufficient. Some work is to be begun at the spring to-day which will permit it to flow more freely.

AN INSECT.

Only an insect; yet I know
It felt the sunlight's golden glow,
And the sweet morning made it glad
With all the little heart it had.

It saw the shadows more; it knew
The grass-blades glittered, wet with dew;
And gayly o'er the ground it went;
It had its fullness of content.

Some dainty morsel then it spied,
And for the treasure turned aside;
Then, laden with its little spoil,
Back to its nest began to toil.

An insect formed of larger frame,
Called man, along the pathway came.
A ruthless foot aside he thrust,
And ground the beetle in the dust.

Perchance no living being missed
The life that there ceased to exist;
Perchance the passive creature knew
No wrong, nor felt the deed undue;

Yet its small share of life was given
By the same hand that orders heaven.
'Twas for no other power to say,
Or should it go or should it stay.

ANON.

The sense of death is most in apprehension
And the poor beetle that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance, finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies.

SHAKESPEARE.

CHARGES AGAINST MANDERSON.

As was expected, by those who knew the character of the man, Senator Manderson has written to the commissioner of pensions demanding an examination by medical experts to determine whether he is entitled to the re-rated pension recently granted him. The senator from Nebraska has been made the subject of much harsh and undeserved criticism in this matter.

Manderson was a brave soldier and did good service during the war. He was among the first to answer the call for volunteers and only left the army after four years of service when he was too badly disabled to longer be useful to his country. Entering the army as a first lieutenant he rose by his gallantry and distinguished services to be colonel, which was his rank when on September 2, 1864, he was severely wounded at Lovejoy's station. He remained with the army after that until April, 1865, when his disability caused his resignation. A month later he was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant, long-continued and meritorious service during the war of the rebellion." This is his record and one of which any man might be proud.

After the war Manderson, who was at that time a poor man, applied for and received a small pension, because of the wounds he received at Lovejoy's station and from which he has never recovered. This small pension has been continued until a few weeks ago, when Commissioner Tanner re-rated it without consulting Manderson, giving the latter a higher rate per month and mailing him a check for several thousand dollars for back dues. Manderson was away from home at the time and was unable to answer the many charges made against him by the democratic press. No charge was too grave, or too ridiculous for that matter, to make against this man who in both public and private relations has always had a reputation for integrity and honor beyond question.

Senator Manderson is not responsible for the acts of the commissioner of pensions done without his knowledge, notwithstanding a partisan press, for purposes which cannot be misunderstood, holds him so. But if the senator had applied for an increase in pension there would even then have been no ground for the charges made against him. That would have been his privilege and the fact that he either shoveled sand on a railroad grade or occupied a seat in the United States senate would not have altered that privilege. If he is entitled to an increase of pension at all he is entitled to it in any station of life he may be, and in answer to his demand on the commissioner the question as to his claims for a higher rating will soon be settled. But whether the question is decided for or against Manderson it can leave no blame on him. If there is any responsibility let it be placed where it belongs, on the head of the pension office.

These charges against Senator Manderson come solely from his political opponents and no one will believe who has common sense that they have been made for any other than partisan purposes.

The president of the Austrian senate is said to be in poor health. During the last session of the body over which he presides 9,000 speeches were made. Considering this fact it is hardly to be wondered at that his health is wretched. The wonder is that he is living.

The strike in London is one of the most determined, if not the largest, known in that city for years. It began with the dock men numbering about 7000, and has steadily and rapidly grown until it assumed its present immense proportions. The great dock companies of London have for a long time been paying their laborers starvation wages, and it is not to be wondered at that the dock men have struck. The advance they ask for is not a very large one, being a penny an hour. But the dock companies have put something over $100,000,000 into their properties, and have received so small a return from the investment that they assert they are unable to make the asked-for advance which the officials claim would amount to $500,000 per year extra and which the leaders of the strike admit would amount to at least $200,000. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the case may be it is likely that the strike will end in the strikers gaining their point, if it has not ended so already. For eight days the strike has paralyzed the seaport trade of London and it seems inevitable that the companies must yield and that very soon. One of the most notable features of the affair has been its orderly nature. There has been but little rioting and apparently no desire to gain the point by violence. Burns, the leader, is evidently a conservative man and he has thus far succeeded in controlling the men admirably.

From the official statistics it is shown that nearly one-quarter of the legal voters did not go to the polls at the last presidential election in Massachusetts. This is rather surprising when it is considered that the election last fall was one of the most heated contests in our history. The Philadelphia Press in a late interesting article shows to what extent the right of suffrage was exercised in the different states of the union. In New England as a whole less than two-thirds of the males of a voting age went to the polls. In the west the percentage of those not exercising the right was very much smaller in most of the states. Kansas cast 95 per cent of its vote; Nebraska 94; Minnesota 92; Wisconsin 83 and Michigan 82. New York cast 80 per cent of its vote while Pennsylvania cast only 76 per cent. The low percentage in the latter state is largely accounted for by the fact that the contest was too one-sided to awake the interest of those voters naturally indifferent. The warmth of the fight in Indiana is plainly seen in the percentage there which was 99.

The Ohio democracy gathered at Dayton yesterday, used a club on the numerous flies standing on their past record, cheered for Grover Cleveland, knocked together an unusually rough platform and put Mr. Campbell on it. Mr. Campbell is a nice man and it is a great pity that he should have been so unfortunate as to get the nomination. The funeral will occur on the fifth day of November.

The man who was yesterday fined in the court of one of the justices of the peace, for cruelty to his nine-year-old daughter, got off too easily. There are few crimes less to be condoned than the one of which this brute of a father was guilty. He deserved no mercy and should have received none. The state supports an institution at Canon City where cowards who abuse helpless children belong.

Mr. Murat Halstead thinks that we should have a tower at the world's fair in 1892 taller than the famous Eiffel tower, now the wonder of the Paris exposition. Eiffel's wonder is one thousand feet high and Halstead thinks that we should have one at least fifty feet taller in order to satisfy our national vanity.

A Call for Action.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

South Cheyenne canon is justly considered among the most beautiful and charming of Colorado mountain scenes. Thousands of people from every land annually visit and admire the canon and its Seven falls which are unmatched in our country. The beauty of the falls is modestly hidden between monstrous granite walls and can only be discovered by climbing a rude stairway, presumably erected by the person or persons collecting a 25-cent toll from each tourist at the entrance of the canon. All of this stairway is positively dangerous and menaces the lives of those who trust themselves upon it. The construction of the lower part violates the laws of mechanics in having a wretchedly poor foundation at the bottom and by indirection. The law of "straight lines for strength, curves for beauty," is disregarded. Its own weight threatens its downfall, and in addition age and use have rendered its steps rickety.

The payment of a fee at the entrance is, reasonably, for the consideration of a view of the canon and falls, and for safety up and down these stairs. Has any one authority to condemn them or compel their security? Whether the work is a public or private one there is certainly a call for prompt action in the premises and the fact that the stairs have stood for a number of years should not lull to carelessness or indifference.

JUSTUS.

How the Hawaii Revolt was put Down.

Chicago Daily News.

Two ambitious subjects of King Kalakaua of Hawaii attempted to overthrow the government the other day. They attacked the royal palace with a crowd of valiant ragamuffins at their heels and made a dangerous demonstration with a brass cannon or two. But the martial king, who had been "taking in the town" with a few boon companions, and who, therefore, had escaped being shut up in the palace, rallied the Honolulu militia and prepared to do or die. The rebels were soon driven to cover in a bungalow, where they waited for reinforcements. The civil war in Hawaii was at a standstill. Both parties rested on their arms.

At this crisis some follower of the king suggested dynamite. It was a happy thought. Dynamite was procured and put in bottles along with a great deal of ominous scrap iron. The next question was: How should the dynamite be brought in contact with the rebels? The distance was too great for an ordinary man to hurl the bottles and no one could suggest any other way to explode their contents in the proper place.

Then his Majesty Kalakaua spoke: "Bring," he said, "the pitcher of the Honolulu Base Ball club."

The pitcher was brought. He had learned his art from Captain Anson's men, when those Chicagoans sailed around the world last year. He hastened to put a few bottles of dynamite where they would do the rebels the most harm. Many were killed and wounded by the explosions. The rest surrendered.

This is the first armed rebellion ever put down by a base ball player. We live in a frivolous age. Even war has its humorous side—in Honolulu.

SOME SWISS SPORTS.

An Interesting Description by a United States Consul.

The National Games of the Little Helvetian Republic.

Wonderful Wrestling by Hardy Alpine Mountaineers.

Copyrighted, 1889, by Theodore Stanton

ZURICH, Aug 5, 1889

One can gain no better idea of the inner life and character of a people than by a study of their games and amusements. And certainly the rugged, sturdy, indomitable endurance of the Swiss finds no better illustration than in the sports with which, in hundreds of remote villages and hamlets, lying far away in obscure vales, or perched high up in mountain regions, accessible only by footpaths, they are wont to while away the leisure hours of Sunday afternoons, of holidays, and of the long summer evenings, after their day of toil is over. Each Canton has its own peculiar games of athletic agility and strength, games the origin of which in many instances, reaches back into a long forgotten past, and many of which, curiously enough, bear a singular resemblance to those in which some of the tribes of North American Indians are wont to excel. The dwellers in the cities, on the other hand, have their trained bands of gymnasts or turners, who form no despicable rivals to the wilder sons of the mountains, and who make up, in their wonderful agility, for the comparatively untrained brute force of the others.

For a period of twenty two years past, however, no opportunity has been afforded to these two formidable competitors to meet and test their respective strength in open combat. The idea of organizing such a meeting was first suggested six years ago when the Swiss National exhibition was held here, but in view of the numerous other festivals already arranged for that year it was allowed to fall through, and it was consequently reserved for the year 1889 to witness the renewal of this interesting national custom, till now unknown to all of the rising generation of Switzerland. The two days' festival, just closed, has aroused a storm of enthusiasm, and has met with a popular success which justifies a belief that the custom now revived will be henceforth held in honored observance.

The games were held at the Sihlhoelzli near this city—the Creedmoor of Zurich—and, among the many thousands who, in both days, witnessed them with eager interest were representatives, not only of every part of Switzerland, but of Europe as well. Among the loungers I noticed two Turks in fez caps and baggy pants, while none of those present bestowed more hearty applause than did our newly appointed diplomatic agent to Egypt, Hon Eugene Schuyler, who occupied a seat with me in the tribune. To say that the entertainment was intensely exciting from first to last gives but a faint idea of the breathless suspense with which the immense assemblage watched the result of each successive encounter between mountain and city, Emmenthaler and Berner, Zuercher or Nidwaldner and then burst forth at intervals into one united shout of wild applause which sent its echoes ringing back from the towering battlements of the historic Uetliberg.

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The "Hornet" players came from the land of the famous cheese, the Emmenthal, and the game, which is peculiar to that locality proved a thrilling novelty even to most of the other Swiss in attendance. The "Hornet" is a disc of box wood, three or four inches in diameter, thinned off at the outer rim, and an inch or two thick at the center. A curved piece of pine or ash, some three feet in length, fashioned like the runner of a sled and provided with short pointed feet to make it stand upright, is firmly planted on the ground at one of the field, its elevated point forward, and upon this point the disc or "Hornet" is placed, standing on its rim, edge forward, a bit of clay being used to keep it in its place. One side of the contestants now takes the field, armed with thin board shields some eighteen inches square, and provided with a sort of gridiron handle, the other side, which has the innings, stands ready behind the disc, each man carrying a pole some three feet long, of well tempered oak, and an inch or so in thickness, at the further end of which there is a solid knob of box wood of the size of a large apple. The first striker steps up behind the sleigh-runner, carefully measures his distance, swings his pole with a careful aim and with all his strength, and off the disc goes whizzing off into space with the sharp buzz of the insect after which it is named, and with such velocity as to render its course entirely invisible to the untrained eye of the spectator. But the sharp eyes of the opponents in the field are following it, and almost ere it has left its place, their wooden shields are seen vertically shooting up, high up into the air to stop it. The feat seems all but incredible, yet, notwithstanding the elevation and velocity of the disc, it is pretty sure to encounter one or another of these well aimed obstacles in its airy flight, striking it broadside with a sharp cutting report like the sound of a pistol shot, and then falling idly into the earth. This counts one for the outs; should it, on the other hand, reach the earth unhindered, one is scored for the strikers. The wonderful strength and dexterity which these Emmenthaler men brought to bear in their recent display of the game may be judged from the fact that, in several instances, the "Hornet" was knocked fifty feet high, and landed a thousand feet off, and that the struggle was so closely matched, that it was found necessary to divide the honors, and award each side a goblet, and also a prize to the best striker of each. The contestants in this struggle represented two little Emmenthal hamlets, Heimiswyl and Erfingen, both in the neighborhood of Berne. Their wonderful eyesight, as shown in following the flight of the whizzing disc, elicited from the lips of a jocose oculist present the remark "I shall never get any practice from these people." A by-stander asked one of the Emmenthalers, a lusty, stubby young Hercules, in bare head and shirtsleeves:

"But when do you play this game at home? Certainly every Sunday during the summer time?"

"Oh, no," was the reply, "it requires a broad field, and we can't afford to trample down the grass for it. We never play it until after Bettag (in November,) and then we play it every fair Sunday until the grass comes again. We don't take everybody, though."

The "Hornet" game, it may be added, is of very remote antiquity, and a most interesting description of it as played in the ancient time, will be found in Bitzius' interesting romance, entitled "Uli, der Knecht."

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A less novel, but equally exciting sport, is the popular wrestling known in the Ur Cantons as "Swinging," probably from the peculiar swinging motion forced upon the contestants in the most desperate phases of the struggle. No less a person than ex-President Schenk of Switzerland, has remarked: "I prefer wrestling and swinging to all other gymnastic exercises," while Dr. Schaerer, who has published a book on the subject, remarks that the Swiss proudly mentions 'swinging' as his most ancient and peculiar national sport." Up to very recently, however, it has never spread beyond its birthplace in the Berne Oberland and the Emmenthal. In Nidwalden it was for a time prohibited by law, as too dangerous, but the prohibition is now obsolete. In 1858, it was first introduced as a national sport, and since then it has constantly grown in popularity. That it is not without danger may be inferred from the fact that no less a person than Dr. Kroenlein, president of the university of Zurich, and one of the best known of living surgeons, was engaged by the Zurich Turners to be in attendance during their two days' swinging contest with the short-haired, bull-necked sons of the Alps, who had come down to take up their gauge of battle.

Swinging is distinguished from ordinary wrestling in that, in the former, contestants cannot lay hold of each other as they please, but must begin by gripping hold of each other's short hose, made, for the purpose, of stout brown linen in the form of bathing tights, and worn over the ordinary pants. The victory consists in throwing an opponent upon his back so that both shoulders touch the ground. In this trial of strength, the mountaineers with their wonderful endurance and brute force, undoubtedly have, in the long run, the advantage over the trained and agile Turners of the cities. In a match between the two, last year, the proportion was [illegible] to 39 per cent. A study of the two types as they enter the arena, shake hands, take their grip of each other's short hose, and begin the struggle, is extremely interesting.

The judges call out two names, and, as the parties jump up from among the crowd of athletes squatting, or lying, around the edge of the sawdust arena, all eyes are turned upon them to study their respective physiques, and speculate as to the winner. Here comes a short, stout built man of about thirty, with low forehead, close-cropped hair, a tanned face, that is mild and kindly in expression, broad shoulders, and a stooping shuffling gait. He looks like a cross between an Oshkosh lumberman and a Washington market butcher; and moves into the ring with something of the sluggishness of an ox disturbed in its midday nap. He has on a coarse large checked cotton shirt, pants of rough brown serge, and heavy slippers. To meet him, there springs lithely forward a well built young fellow of twenty-five or six, bareheaded, in white shirt and trousers, and laced wrestling shoes, his mien erect, his manner confident, and his clear complexion and white bared arms, showing him to be a city product. The linen shorthose are quickly donned, the contestants shake hands, reach out, and grasp each other, generally by the under or lower side of the short-hose, and the desperate struggle commences. At times, the strain seems greater than bone and muscle can possibly withstand; in another moment, without relaxing their grasp, the two stand motionless, bending forward their heads, touching each other like gladiators at bay, watching for their opportunity. Then a sudden shake, another struggle and the turner finds himself lifted horizontally by sheer strength to the height of his opponent's shoulders and thrown down again, but only, in turn, to save himself by his marvelous agility, and to spring like a tiger anew to the attack, amid the deafening yells and plaudits of the excited bystanders. And so these tactics are repeated in endless variations, until one of the combatants is felled, or a draw is declared; when the handshaking is repeated, and the weary, perspiring and not unfrequently bleeding combatants retire, only to be immediately followed by others.

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At a signal the wrestlers finally withdraw, there is a pause and then a man strides into the ring, bearing upon a thin black staff, about six feet long, a red silk flag, upon one side of which is embroidered in gold the legend "Aelpler Bruderschaft, Stans," on the other "Gott schuetze unsere Alpen." He is a man of about forty, of medium stature, and spare build, clad in square-cut long jacket, and baggy, corduroy trousers, and there is a bunch of Edelweiss and Alpine roses visible in the band of his broad-brimmed felt hat. He is one of the noted flag-swingers from his Canton, and he lifts his hat modestly to the assemblage and begins swinging the flag, passing it with lightning rapidity through every variety of movement, now flinging it twenty feet into the air, catching it with unerring precision as it descends; passing it now behind him, now under his feet, then high into the air again, yet keeping it in a horizontal position throughout the entire performance. This feat of strength and dexterity is peculiar to the men of Uri and Nidwalden, and is annually performed on the "Sennenchilbi" on the first Sunday in October by four officers of a religious fraternity known as the "Sennenbruderschaft," dating from the year 1598, and embracing the four townships of Altorf, Buerglen, Spyrigen and Unterschaechen. "On the Sunday named," says a recent writer, "the flag is swung and fluttered in some open spot, under direction of the captain of the order, in the presence of numerous maidens, and to the music of the 'Sennenmarch.'"

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And now a sudden silence reigns and far away in a patch of woods beyond the open is heard the soft music of an Alpine horn. As its plaintive notes die away a grey haired man mounts to a little box or pulpit which has been built upon the front of the grand stand and standing there bareheaded, under the summer sun begins to sing in a falsetto voice one of the sweet, simple airs of his native land. As he advances the hush grows deeper so that every note is heard distinctly and as his voice gradually rises to the familiar "Jodel" strain here comes back an echo from the wood yonder. Surely it is an echo! but no! another jodler, the first singer's brother, is hidden here and sends back, in tones precisely similar, the melodious responses. The effect is so magical that ere the last notes have died away five thousand applauding hearers have sprung to their feet demanding an encore.

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Stone throwing, ball throwing and a game known as "Stoecklen" (little stakes) made up the remainder of the two days' sports, not to mention a constant round of table festivities, and social bouts, at which Canton toasted Canton, town toasted town, while all joined in pledging renewed fidelity to their common mother Helvetia, and to her significant watchword, "One for all, all for one."

GEORGE L. CATLIN.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The following items relating to temperance matters are furnished by the county president of the W. C. T. U.:

The following resolutions were passed at the El Paso county W. C. T. U. convention, held at Falcon, on the 22d inst.:

Resolved, That the local unions of the county petition the officials of the county to provide a proper place for the detention of insane persons.

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this convention be extended to the editors of the seven papers in this county that admit temperance items.

Resolved, That the local unions of the county use every means to organize the children in "Loyal Temperance Legion" societies.

Resolved, That an effort be made to secure a more rigid enforcement of Sunday laws in regard to base ball playing, Sunday excursions and open saloons.

The plan of work committee offered the following suggestions for county work of the W. C. T. U.:

First—That the course of reading adopted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance union be recommended to the use of local unions; also the monthly and Bible readings.

Second—That an effort be made to secure a woman evangelist for the county who can go where required to prepare the way for organizing new unions and secure new members to the county organization where no union exists.

Third—That each union collect books to be sent to the county jail and poor house.

Fourth—That a special effort be made to distribute literature among the lumbermen and railroad employes of the county.

If these lines of work are carried out, the result cannot be other than good to the cause of temperance and morality in this county. Whenever a new settlement is established the first institution to be established is a saloon and it is evident that it is left to the wives and mothers to enter a vigorous protest before an effort is made to abolish the evil.

At the W. C. T. U. in the Paris Exposition she found a home friend in the Union Signal and enjoyed its companionship.

While we are glad that some of our number can enjoy the good times of life there is a hearty welcome awaiting our tried efficient worker on her return.

E. W. CHAMBERS.

SERVANTS IN FRANCE.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Tells About the Trials and Joys with French Domestics.

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PARIS, August 8, 1889.

The general position of servants in France is much the same as in other countries that style themselves civilized. The amount of wages given, of work done, and also of vexation growing out of the relation of masters (or mistresses) and servants, are much the same in this country as elsewhere.

Thoroughly capable, willing, and honest servants of both sexes are occasionally to be met with, but they constitute a minority that seems to decrease every year, their value naturally rising in proportion to their rarity, and the average amount of housekeeping annoyance unfortunately doing the same.

In many of the old family residences of the landed aristocracy—bought back by the descendents of the ancestors formerly driven out from them by revolutions—old retainers are often included among the special luxuries and glories of the establishment. In the families of the opulent middle classes and in those of literary and artistic notabilities and of successful manufacturers, of people in short who have acquired wealth and live handsomely, servants are often to be found who have in the same way attached themselves to their employers. They have seen the latter augment their fortune and enlarge their style of living, they have seen their children arrive and grow up to man and womanhood, in interest and feeling they form part of the family in which they serve and of which they have come to be tacitly regarded as members. In such cases the trustful and affectionate sympathies enlisted in the relationship redeem it from its odious heartlessness in the vast majority of cases. Such servants—faithfully performing work that is clearly defined, well paid for, and honorably appreciated by those to whom it is rendered and from whose will they expect a kindly legacy to be forthcoming in course of time—lead a life by no means to be despised in the world we live in. They have good and abundant meals, good clothes and clean linen, are sure of being carefully tended in case of illness, and have a slowly (but surely) rounding sum put into a bank, into a government stock or other securities, or into the hands of a notary, who, however, too often runs away with the money entrusted to him, leaving his unfortunate clients to begin again the saving of their wages.

Village priests and elderly people without families, have generally a confidential factotum, combining the posts of housekeeper, cook and maid of all work, more or less well paid, housed and fed, according to the length of the purse of the elderly employer; but always so completely mistress of the house, belongings and arrangements of the latter that she comes to regard her situation as part of herself. In such cases, each of the two parties being equally necessary to the other, the relationship between them becomes surer as the years go by and such a servant rarely quits her place until her employer has quitted the earthly life.

But in the towns, the question of servants is felt in most families to be heavy, irritating, and perplexing. Always wanting more and more wages, doing less and less work, inspiring little confidence, picking up a lot of followers, in almost all cases coming to an understanding with the tradespeople, as they say in England, to the cost of the masters, servants are perpetually changing or being changed. The levying of a fixed percentage of five per cent on the amount of the bills of the bakers, butchers, grocers, etc., is so general that it may almost be considered a rule; the tradespeople understanding that the servants will contrive to give the custom of their employers to other dealers, rarely venturing to refuse this allowance. Equally general is the habit of charging the employers a larger sum than the amount really paid on everything they buy in the market or elsewhere, a system of overcharging, known in France as "the dance of the basket handle," which often puts a considerable sum in the course of the year into the pockets of the servants, who are, as already remarked, in many ways a source of anxiety and worry to their employers. There are exceptions to all this, but they form a very small minority in the mass of the ordinary servants in the towns.

These, however, are usually very tidy in their persons; the female servants, especially, getting themselves up with wonderful neatness when they have to go out, whether to take the children of the house into the public gardens, where they shovel up gravel with their little spades into their little wooden carts, and play at various games, and run races with their young friends under the trees;—or, with basket on arm, to make the daily purchases for the service of the family. Wearing a good, well made gown, usually of some woollen tissue, thicker or thinner according to the season; a pretty little cap surmounting their well brushed hair; a handsome white apron; neat shoes, nowadays too often perched on high heels, in emulation of the mistress and the young ladies; a French *bonne* is often "quite a picture" in her own way.

Certain advantages, too, may be counted on, in the case of an ordinary servant in France, that are not usually to be found in America.

For instance, a French servant is accustomed to turn her hand to anything. After getting up a handsome dinner, perhaps of several courses (her neat gown protected by an ample apron with sleeves), she will run up to her room, wash her face and hands, don a fresh cap and a handsomely-trimmed white apron, and wait, cleverly and intelligently, at the table which, like the sideboard, she has set out during the moments when she has been able to leave her pots and saucepans to themselves without danger, with everything likely to be needed during the repast.

French servants are generally good nurses; prompt in acquiring notions of what is needed for colds, cuts, bruises and other physical troubles not requiring the visit of the family doctor, and often doing wonders by the timely administration of a basin of broth, a herb tea, a bandage, or a plaster.

French servants go out less than servants do in America. They have their hour for attending mass on Sundays and festival days and they have usually an afternoon or an evening, at stated intervals for going to see their friends or receiving them in the kitchen or servants' hall, but they remain in the house and receive no visitors at other times.

But a less satisfactory side to the picture is constituted by the bad effect of late hours which fatigue servants by keeping them up into the early morning, and still more by their usual exclusion at night from the floor occupied by the family and their exile to the small uncomfortable bedrooms, built especially for them at the top of the house where all the servants of the various floors male and female, old and young, well principled or otherwise, are collected under the roof and left for the night to their own discretion. Relegated thus to a world of their own, they visit one another, get up—with dainties, wines, liqueurs, etc., filched from their employers—suppers for themselves and the friends who come to these night junks by the back staircase, and in many other ways turn to practical account their experiences of the various temptations and evil examples of city life.

Of the amount of wages given to servants in France, it is difficult to say anything definite. Young people, fresh from the country and having everything to learn, may be had at $3 or $4 a month, with the promise of a rise as they become more useful. A good cook, not above sweeping and dusting (and often equally adept in both branches of house work), now gets from $8 to $20 a month. A lady's maid, able to dress hair and make up linen and dresses, gets still higher wages.

Servants of both sexes are paid at much the same rates. Footmen get from eight to twenty dollars a month. A married couple, the woman as cook and the husband as butler, get from thirty dollars to much more according to circumstances. Coachmen easily get from thirty to forty dollars and even higher. Really artistic cooks, of either sex, get almost any wages they choose to demand, men cooks ("kitchen chiefs") being, however, always paid higher than the female ones (blue ribands), though the latter are often fully their equals in taste and skill. The head cook at the presidential palace of the Elysee gets a salary of two thousand dollars and perquisites, and in many of the houses of the aristocracy, of the great bankers and other wealthy givers of grand dinners, the head cook is paid at a similar rate, whereas no "blue riband" is ever paid quite so high.

All French servants, high or low, count on receiving their share of the *etrennes* which form the leading characteristic of the celebration of the New Year in this country. These gifts to servants are generally measured by the amount of the wages they are receiving, the equivalent of a month's wages being, perhaps, the average amount thus given, though various motives—the value of the services rendered, the confidence inspired in the mind of their employers—naturally modify the importance of the gifts bestowed. In most cases the *etrennes* are given in money; but gifts of clothing and other useful objects are often given in addition.

The difficulties which are felt, here as elsewhere, to be inherent in the relation of master and servant threaten to be considerably increased by the immense development which has been given to primary education under the republic. Boys and girls, on quitting the public schools to which the law now compels all parents to send their children, too often despise the idea of working in the fields or serving in families. The boys try to get into shops, offices or factories, the girls strive to get their living as sempstresses, embroiderers, makers of artificial flowers, shopwomen, none of them want to go into service. This tendency is now becoming so evident that efforts are being made to modify the ordinary curriculum of teaching in the public schools of France by the introduction of lessons in practical work for the scholars of both sexes; the teaching of manual trades in the boys' schools and that of plain sewing, cooking and housework in those of the girls. The children usually accept with satisfaction this modification of their monotonous school training, and it is hoped that they may be found to be disposed, on finishing their course of attendance in the schoolroom, to utilize the practical knowledge and ability thus acquired in farm work, manual trades and domestic service.

In pursuance of the same aim, various evening courses of instruction in practical matters, including cooking schools, with competitions and prizes for the most skilful preparations of soups, joints of meat, vegetables and sweet dishes, are also being founded in many towns, with a view to counteract the tendency to less useful occupations that is found to be fostered by a too exclusive course of book learning among the youth of the nation.

The ease with which children may be led to interest themselves in practical matters has been illustrated by the success of the efforts made by the teachers of the primary schools in some of the rural localities to employ their scholars of both sexes in the destruction of vermin and the preservation of useful insects and birds, that the children have been carefully taught to distinguish from the various pests that work such terrible mischief among crops and gardens. This preliminary instruction having been given, an afternoon is taken each week for a ramble through the country for the purpose of seeking out and destroying mischievous insects, their eggs, and larvæ, and the nests and eggs of mischievous birds. A set of rules is drawn up by the teacher and signed by each child prior to admission to these walking classes, to which all are eager to belong. Any injury inflicted on useful birds or insects is punished by immediate dismissal from the class.

An account is kept of the amount of vermin, etc., destroyed by each child, which is paid for at a stipulated rate by the local authorities who also give prizes at the end of the season to those who have worked most effectually. Wherever this system has been adopted the clearing away of vermin has been accomplished with so excellent an effect as to promise a wiser appreciation than has hitherto prevailed of the use that might be made of the disciplined activity of children in the various fields of practical work, to their own present interest, amusement and profit, as well as to their future benefit as they take their place in the sphere of daily life.

For the explanations given by the teachers during these rambles are found not only to interest the children in the specific work they have in hand, but to lead their minds to the consideration of many practical matters connected therewith.

Whether creation of a greater willingness to engage in menial service will be among the results thus attained is, however, a point on which opinions may differ, the social movement in our day being rather suggestive of an approaching necessity for the establishment of house cooperations—as of all others between the employer and the employed—on a footing very different from that which now prevails, and which is felt in the vast majority of cases to be unsatisfactory and unsound.

FRANK LESLIE.

The Invention of the Cow-Catcher

Station Agent

The honor of having invented the cow-catcher seems to have as many claimants as that of having originated the locomotive cab. The latest to come to the front as claiming that honor is described as follows in a recent issue of the New York Sun:

"If you should go to Columbus, O., any time within the next few years, and drop into the little modest littered office of the Novelty Iron works in that city, you would see a sharp eyed, white headed old gentleman who would be poring over some abstruse work on mechanics or sketching a quaint design for a pattern to be used in fabricating some piece of ornamental iron work. The old gentleman is J. B. Davis, who ran the first locomotive in Ohio, who was for years a locomotive engineer in that state, and who is the man that invented the cow catcher used on every locomotive in this country to-day and in other countries, too I suppose. That invention or conception, has saved millions of dollars to railroad companies, and undoubtedly hundreds of lives, but Davis has never received a penny's benefit from it.

"One day I was running one of my trips," said he, "thinking as usual about the cow-catcher I noticed a farmer plowing in a field near the railroad. The manner in which the mold board of this plow threw the soil to one side instantly gave me the idea that I had so long sought. That was the very action I wanted for a cow catcher, but it was one sided. Then it struck me that a device that would be virtually a plow with a double mold board would give the action on both sides, and the modern locomotive pilot was invented there and then, as I sped through that valley. I did not rest until I had constructed a pilot after my plan. I attached it to the locomotive Patterson and on my first trip with it its success was more than demonstrated. Superintendent Medberry was with me on the trip. While we were going at a stiff rate of speed we rounded a curve and came suddenly upon a drove of cattle on the track. I could have stopped if I had wanted to, but I wouldn't have stopped if I could, for I determined to test the value of the new pilot, let the consequences be what they might. We cut through that drove like a plow going through soil, and threw the cattle to the right and left off and away from the track without disturbing the locomotive a particle.

"Every locomotive on that road was fitted with my cow-catcher at once. Superintendent Medberry advised me to have the device patented, but I had so much work to attend to that I neglected it. The news of my pilot soon spread, and it wasn't long before every road in the country had it on its locomotive, and it is in use to-day, with no deviation from my original plan. That idea that the Buckeye farmer's plow gave me should have made me more than a millionaire, but it never brought me a single penny—not even a free ride over the road for which I made the first cow-catcher."

MONA CAIRD AT HOME.

A Visit to the Famous Author of "Is Marriage a Failure."

Her Forthcoming Novel and Her Yellow Drawing-Room.

Her Opinion of Fawcett, Saltus and Walt Whitman.

LONDON, August 8th, 1889

At all times it is a difficult task to write quite calmly and with exact truthfulness about a personal friend, but it becomes well nigh impossible when she has been one of the first persons to welcome you to a foreign country, and often since has prettily planned occasions to make you feel at home in the strange land. At every line there is contention between your temptation to draw your friend as your affection sees her and your equally strong desire to paint in over-low tones lest the public should reckon you an infatuated admirer. But trusting that I could keep the peace between the two feelings, I complied with the request to interview, for the American press, the author of the famous Westminster Review article on marriage.

John Alison, Mrs Caird's father, was a Scotchman of sturdy originality of mind, who even as a lad revolted against his strict religious training, and later threw off all dogma, becoming an uncompromising free thinker. Mr Alison was an inventor of some note and superintended many public enterprises, such as the reclaiming of Epping Forest.

Mrs. Caird's parents met and were married in Australia, but it was in the town of Ryde, on the Isle of Wight, that she was born. She remembers how she loved the big garden at her country home at Reigate, and all the animals and plant life it contained. The death of a little sister at this time left Mona an only child, which is a sadder fate for a girl of the richer classes of England than can be realized by Americans. The more doting the parents, the more pathetic the result.

Twenty years ago the idea that class instruction had anything inspiring or commendable about it would have been hotly denied by staid British mothers. Mona's earnest entreaty to be sent to school was refused, her parents desiring to keep her under their own eye. Except for a short time when a small boy had "lessons" with her, the little girl trod the path of knowledge alone with the ordinary English governess for guide.

"Oh, those text books!" exclaimed Mrs. Caird the other morning, "shall I ever forget them? Dull, dull, the acme of dullness. Then I some days growing obstinate, and flatly refusing to learn anything."

"And was there nothing you liked?" I asked.

"Yes, there was one meagre little book written in the form of question and answer that became my friend. It touched a few points in elementary science,—contained a few facts of life. And I almost literally chewed and digested it."

"And when did you come to London?"

"I was not ten. I can to this day feel the heart ache I experienced when the loved garden was blotted out of my life and big smoky London shut down upon me. But it really gave me freedom in the end; for when I was about fourteen I was allowed to attend some lectures on science. This was my first glimpse into real student life. I felt the inspiration of being one of a body of people pursuing a common course. The pleasures of companionship I slowly realized."

When Mrs. Caird was sixteen, she, with another young philanthropist, conceived the idea of establishing free libraries and coffee houses in the poorer parts of London. They had for several years been ardent readers of Emerson, Carlyle and Ruskin, and they had started a manuscript periodical that circulated among their enlightened companions.

"We had come to the conclusion," explained the pretty authoress, "that to pay calls with our mammas, and write a menu for a dinner party was not dignified work for women of our age."

So one day they sallied forth to lay the plan for regenerating the degraded poor before Octavia Hill. They were so full of their project that it did not daunt them to find her room crowded with callers. They dashed in upon these practical people and poured out their inmost souls to the august lady. She met their project coldly, but referred them to Miss Cons, the very lady whose good work in the East End has lately been recognized by the London county council electing her an alderman. She proved quite a different confidant, and gave the young reformers encouragement, pronounced their idea a capital plan and insisted upon the two young girls joining her in her work, while their project was maturing. She swept them up into the world of practical philanthropy they had been longing for. They left Miss Cons with heads on fire and hearts throbbing.

"We went now," said Mrs. Caird, "each week to Drury Lane to help entertain a motley crowd. But this new mode of life was for me of short duration. My mother accompanied me on one occasion to the dingy little court, was horrified beyond measure, and in spite of Miss Con's eloquent entreaties carried me away never to return. I shall never forget our dismal progress from our home to that forbidden court, our plunging deeper into narrow alleys, and finally our coming to an abrupt pause and the footman informing us that he could not get nearer the address given him because the street was too narrow to admit the carriage. That was the beginning of the end. I was taken home and a more than ever vigilant watch was kept over my doings."

"And when did you first begin writing?" I asked.

"In his cradle, Pope lisped in numbers, and I believe I began romancing in the same place. To 'make believe,' to 'pretend,' and to invent stories were my pleasantest recreations. The first of my stories which I remember, was begun when I came as a child to London. Its title was 'London Society,' and strange, to say, it was not about my own class only, but dealt with all classes. It was not till after my marriage, that I began writing with any idea of publication. 'Whom Nature Leadeth,' was my first book, and in about two years it was followed by 'One that Wins.' My new novel will be published in America by Lovell of New York, under the title of the 'Wing of Azrael.'"

When I called upon Mrs Caird the other day, she had just left the home which I knew so well, and in which I spent so many pleasant hours, and had moved into a new house. The change was made in order to get for herself a sunnier study and for her boy of five a larger play room. Although the old home was a charming artistic nook, I felt compelled to vote with the majority that the change was a happy one. The house is red brick and in the style of Queen Anne's time. It stands on the high ground in the north west of London skirting breezy Hampstead Heath.

As you enter this home you feel at once that you are in a region where an artistic spirit reigns, surely no Mrs Jellyby rules here. To the left of the spacious hall is Mr Caird's sanctum.

The husband of the famous lady, like his father, Sir James Caird, is interested in agricultural matters. He is a member of the council of the Royal Agricultural society, and is well fitted for the post by the practical experience he has gained farming his two thousand acres of land in Hampshire. Mr Caird is a genial, level headed Scotchman given to the conduct of every day affairs.

But to return to my first impression of the house. Opposite the smoking room is the dining hall, large, airy, decorated in sage green and furnished with old carved oak. Mrs Caird's study is upstairs, and has a large French window opening to the south. The prevailing tone of the decorations is robin's egg blue. On two sides the walls are lined with low book-cases. By the broad south window stands a big plain writing table and at the opposite end of the room an antique cabinet used as a manuscript cupboard. A type writer, a letter press and other concomitants of authorship stand about on convenient tables and shelves. There are no bits of *bric a brac* to catch dust, indeed no extraneous objects. The room gives an effect of light and freedom in short, of an ideal work room.

It was here that Mrs Caird and I sat and chatted and at the end of my visit we started on a pilgrimage over the house. As we approached the parlor, my hostess laughingly warned me, "My new drawing room is frightening everyone. I am told there's not a vestige of the quiet and lady like about it. It is bold, riotous, uncompromising yellow, like a daffodil. The alarm it excites is very amusing. So few people know the splendors of the color of the sun, the color of life and daylight, though it's the color that is so sadly lacking in our lives as well as in our houses." And she threw open the door of the condemned room.

For a moment, I felt convinced that the sun had broken through the clouds and was shining into every window, but a glance proved that there was still a lowering, leaden sky outdoors and that the joyous light within was wholly due to wise use of paint and upholstery. The walls and woodwork were painted the color of the "perianth" of the daffodil and the curtains and cushions of the window seats were made of material in the deeper shade of the "crown." The exquisite effect of the whole was heightened by the jet black wrought iron gas brackets.

This room has given the title to a short story that Mrs. Caird has just written for publication. The agent of the publishing firm of Lovell was calling upon her one day, and in the course of his visit expressed a wish for a short story from her pen. Then the title was discussed, and as there had been much talking and laughing over the color of the walls, some one suggested as the name "The Yellow Drawing-room."

"Very well," cried Mrs. Caird, "the Yellow Drawing-room it shall be."

Such is the history then of the odd name of the book we are to have shortly from the lady's pen. I can only hope that the Yellow Drawing-room will make as charming a background for her story as it does for the writer herself, with her little figure and dark hair and eyes.

Mrs. Caird is a woman of medium height and slight build. She has very decided ideas in dress, and while freely agreeing that woman's apparel needs reform, deprecates the line the Lady Harberton school has taken in that it neglects the laws of beauty. Mrs. Caird belongs more to the Jenness Miller school of reformers.

While speaking of dress she said: "I quite agree with Emerson that it's bad form to dwell on one's ailments, and I refer to the matter because of its general application, not at all on its personal side. I was exceptionally strong when a child, but this did not last long, for like many another woman, I was held back so much from following my bent, that I gradually became afflicted with nerves. People dwell upon the nervousness of women as if the condition were something inherent in the feminine organization. I am sure we suffer more from curbed endeavors than blighted affections. There is nothing so detrimental to health as to be protected from the hardships and temptations of the wicked outside world when you are aweary of the inside world and longing to be up, out, and doing."

Owing to ill health and other causes, Mrs. Caird has been incapable of giving to her child the constant attention required. She believes—and everyone of any experience must agree with her—that nine mothers out of ten are unfit to bring up their own children. But, unlike any of those nine mothers that I have ever seen, she recognizes and admits her incapacity, and like a logical, conscientious human being, supplies by outside help the child's need. She has never handed her boy over to an ordinary nurse; has never trampled on his rights by putting him out of the way, he is not banished to a nursery nor packed off to school, but from his birth has been tended by refined, educated ladies, by warm hearted motherly women.

It would, no doubt, be interesting to Mrs. Caird's many readers to know how she carries on her literary work and how she disposes of her leisure. Her hours of labor are not long, for she finds it necessary to husband her strength. She makes a light breakfast at about half past eight and has luncheon of fish, eggs, vegetables, etc, at half-past one, with a late dinner or supper. The usual five o'clock cup of tea, universal in England, she relishes, otherwise she is wholly abstemious. She is very chary of her meat, and believes so thoroughly in vegetarianism that her child has never had a taste of fish, flesh, or fowl in any form. His solid muscles and rosy cheeks would be a good advertisement for that system of dietetics.

After her short breakfast Mrs. Caird gives a short time to her correspondence, takes a half hour's walk and returns to her writing table for solid work about ten o'clock. She is not a rapid writer, but when she has already carefully arranged in her mind every detail, she will throw off a chapter or two of a novel without a break. But whether she has composed slowly or quickly, she gives much time afterwards to correcting and remodeling.

The three hours from ten till one o'clock she regards as making her day's work. Very often, however, when there is a press of work, the afternoon, too is devoted to literary labor. "But usually," she said, "I give a good deal of time to visiting, for I love association with my fellows."

The evening, if there is no lecture or theatre to go to, is devoted to study and reading. Experience has proved to Mrs. Caird that for her the old saw holds true that one hour's sleep before midnight is worth three after, consequently she seldom keeps late hours.

"And will you tell me the history of the Westminster article?"

"Like all things, it grew. As you know I have felt deeply and thought much on the question of marriage, literarily (in some form or another) since my childhood. My ideas were pretty well known to my friends before the publication of the article. A member of the Brotherhood of the New Life, a small progressive society in London, asked me to read a paper on the subject. The Westminster article is that paper expanded."

"Aside from the Daily Telegraph letters did it call out correspondence?"

"I received thousands of letters, and they came from all parts of the world. Each morning, a pile of letters a foot high greeted me at breakfast. And you will scarcely believe it—they were all, with two or three exceptions, favorable. The adverse letters were not worth consideration. One was written in an illiterate hand on a scrap of paper. Its brevity was its sole merit; for it read, 'Mona Caird, you're a beast.'"

"And did you answer your various correspondents?"

"Yes, in every case during the first weeks; but in the end the burden became too great, and I had to resort to a printed form of acknowledgment."

"And have you seen any fruit of your article?"

"Oh, yes; literary clubs and societies are now continually discussing our present form of marriage, and, which is not quite satisfactory, music halls and theatres have made it a topic for songs and the like. I hear constantly of lectures on the subject; and a society has been formed here in England to advocate change in the marriage laws."

"To turn from this sentimental subject, what has been your favorite scientific study?"

"Physics; especially light and sound. The immateriality of this department is full of attraction to me. It is the poetry of science."

"I judge, then, it is the poetry of literature you chiefly love."

"Yes, and next to that, romance literature. I place at head of American poets with whom I am acquainted—Walt Whitman. He's something original, characteristic, just what I call strange, new country should produce. Among rising novelists, Edgar Fawcett and Edgar Saltus are to my mind most attractive and full of life."

"Before leaving you, I ought to ask you where you place women novelists?"

"Many are greater than their brother authors. Jane Austen had genius, but she is so narrow, that she cannot be placed beside George Sand and Charlotte Bronte. The great daughter of France I give the first place, and Bronte I place above George Eliot. The author of 'Jane Eyre' has a broader, more vivid imagination. There is in George Eliot a certain solicitude, an over carefulness that repels my artistic sympathy. I prefer a freer hand, though I fully acknowledge her power and extraordinary insight."

"Have you any word to the American public?"

"Yes, just one: Lovell's edition of the 'Wing of Azrael' is the only authorized one in America.

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH

LAMENT OF COLORADO SPRINGS

WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE

Unless we successfully fought her,
Or with big sway of boodle we bought her,
  Fair Manitou refused
  Her streets to be used
By a main, laid to bring us more water

Some rather keen fellows in Manitou
Concocted a very sharp plan or two,
  To make us disburse
  From municipal purse
Four thousand dollars and a dam or two.

Now, when the four thousand all paid are,
And the sixteen-inch main all laid are,
  In seasons that are dry
  Where the sources of supply
To equal all the dam(n)s that made are?

X.

CRICKET.

The Cricket Club of the Athletic Association Worsted by Denver.

The Colorado Springs Cricket Team crossed bats with the Denver men yesterday and although beaten, clearly showed that there was some local talent of good quality. It was admitted on all sides that the luck was against the home team, Dr Scott, who showed splendid form, being especially unlucky in his two innings. His first inning was put an end to by a magnificent catch by Denckla, which would probably have been missed by any but a great fielder. His second essay was even more unfortunate, being put out through no fault of his own. Mr King was also unfortunate and the home boys soon realized that, with their two best men gone, they would have a hard game to play. Weston was playing good cricket when another grand catch by I. McPherson got rid of him. Doyle and Douglas made a fairly good stand in their second innings but the rest of the eleven, with the exception of Ermatinger who played well, were got rid of pretty easily. The most brilliant piece of fielding on the Springs side was made by T. Parrish catching Macpherson in the 1st inning.

For the Denver team the brothers Macpherson as usual did yeoman service, being well supported by Moon, Van Allen, Colbran and Denckla. On the whole the game was a little unsatisfactory as the opinion seemed to prevail that the Springs team was, if anything, the better of the two. The day was perfect and the attendance fair. The thanks of the Athletic club are due to Mr. S. D. Bradford for kindly giving the use of his cottage for the entertainment of the Denver guests. Mr Hartley umpired for the home team, while the veteran sportsman, Dr Ford, performed a like office for the Denver men.

DENVER. First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs
W. Vedler, bd, Doyle	0	ct&bd, Struthers	1
C. E. Moon, ct Scott, bd Struthers	1	ct Struthers, bd Wood.	13
A. W. Powell, bd, Struthers	3	ct Iles, bd, Struthers	1
G Macpherson, ct, bd Struthers	13	ct Parrish, bd Doyle.	10
Dr. Van Allen, ct, King, bd Struthers	14	bd King	—
I. Macpherson, bd, Struthers	0	ct Isles, bd King	6
H. Collbran, ct, Scott, bd Struthers	8	ct Weston, bd King	5
W Hart, bd, Struthers	1	bd King	5
J. Smith, not out	4	bd Struthers	4
H. L. Denckla, bd Struthers	0	bd Struthers	13
H. Reynolds, ct & bd Struthers	3	not out	3
Extras	7		3
Totals	[illegible]		65

COLORADO SPRINGS. First Innings.	Runs,	Second Innings	Runs
F. O. Wood, ct & bd I. Macpherson	0	bd Van Allen.	0
G. M. King, ct Denckla, bd Moon.	5	bd Moon.	0
A. Scott, ct, Denckla, bd I. Macpherson	10	Run out	0
A. L. Weston, bd, Moon	0	ct Macpherson, bd Moon	7
M. L. DeCoursey, bd Moon	1	Run out	2
W. F. Douglas, bd, Macpherson	[illegible]	bd G. Macpherson	9
B. Ermatinger, l.b.w., Moon	5	Not out	10
J. Struthers, bd, Moon	0	bd Van Allen.	0
T. Doyle, bd I. Macpherson	9	ct & bd G. Macpherson	7
W. Iles, not out	[illegible]	bd G. Macpherson	0
T. C. Parrish, ct, I. Macpherson, bd Moon	0	bd G. Macpherson	2
Extras	2		11
Totals	34		48

	1st Innings.	2d Innings
Denver	54	65—119
Colorado Springs	34	48— 82
Runs in favor of Denver		37

A Sad Death.

Last Monday John A. Bovet, a civil engineer of considerable reputation arrived in this city to take charge of an engineering party which left for the mountains to begin the construction of the big reservoir for the Cheyenne Water and Improvement company. On Wednesday the party ascended to a point back of Bald mountain where the reservoir is to be constructed, a distance of about 12,000 feet. On the way up Mr. Bovet was taken quite ill, but continued the journey. On Thursday Judge Colborn went up to join the party and found Bovet still quite ill. The judge questioned him severely as to his condition but he declared that the trouble was in his stomach and that he was subject to it. On reaching the city the judge employed Dr. R. B. Sullivan to go and see the patient. The doctor started immediately and upon arrival Friday morning found Bovet nearly dead, and suffering with heart trouble. There was but one way known to the party to get him out and that was by going up out of the basin over the back of the mountain. The doctor explained to the patient that if he remained in the mountains he must die, but that if he could get over the mountain and to a lower altitude there was a chance for his life. He consented to make the trial and a litter was prepared. Just as the party reached the top of the rise, about 1000 feet higher than at the start, Bovet suddenly gasped and fell over dead. The remains were brought to this city yesterday morning, and placed with an undertaker. Bovet was about 35 years of age and a fine engineer. Very little could be learned of him, however, as it is thought his friends all reside in Switzerland. The body will be kept until the friends can be heard from.

The New York World says that Barry & Fay are having trouble with their manager. The two actors have an opportunity to stay in New York during the winter, having made a hit with "McKenna's Flirtation," but the manager insists on their keeping their engagements with the provincial managers as booked for the year.

Ex Secretary of War G W McCrary, of Kansas City, his son in law, Professor M. C Boteler, the oculist, of St. Joseph, Mo., Captain Jas Sperry and Judge Stiles of the former place, came down from their camp at Wagon Wheel Gap Aug 23 and report the fishing finer than ever. Judges McCrary and Stiles and Captain Sperry returned to Kansas City, but Dr Boteler is at The Antlers and will remain here and at Manitou another week.

A German Bartlett received word recently that his little son, now in Boston for treatment for hip disease, is greatly improved and able to be about.

The stone work of Mr. J. B. Wheeler's new residence in the North End addition is nearly completed. It is very handsome and is attracting considerable attention, and shows that Colorado Springs has some of the best masons in the country resident within its borders.

The republican county convention to nominate candidates for county offices will probably be called for the first week in October. It is said there are already a number of candidates in the field for the various offices.

Mr Emery P Moon, of this city, has furnished us the following record of the weather for the week ending August 24, 1889. Highest temperature, 9[illegible]°, on the 19th, lowest temperature 4[illegible]°, on the 21st, weekly mean temperature, 68 57°. Direction of the wind, two days north, five days south.

The case of the Humane society vs. Hewett, a young man guest from the Iron Springs hotel, charged with overdriving a horse belonging to the El Paso Livery company, was tried in Judge Corman's court last week. Attorney John Cochran prosecuted and Attorney Sheffield Phelps defended. Hewett was fined $5 and costs, amounting to $52, which he paid.

Earning His College Course.

Boston Transcript

Speaking of snobbishness, the listener is glad to have occasion to note a case of old fashioned manly absence of that unpleasant quality. Spending a Sunday recently with a friend in a very delightful summer resort not far away, where a good many pleasant cottages have been built on a cliff commanding a fine view of the summer sea, the listener happened to be sitting on the veranda with his friend as a milkman's wagon drew up in the street. The milkman, a sturdy young fellow of pleasant face, dismounted, rang a bell by way of warning to the maids of the vicinity to get their pitchers ready, and then started around with his cans and his pint measure. As he passed around to the back door of the cottage, the listener's friend saluted him as one gentleman salutes another. And when the milkman had gone, the other said:

"That young man is a member of the class of '9[illegible], Harvard college."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. He is carrying himself through entirely by his own exertions, and he takes this way of helping himself out. I daresay he makes enough money selling milk at a good figure to the people here in the summer time to pay the greater part of his expenses for the remainder of the year at Cambridge."

"Does he water his milk?"

"Not perceptibly. It is very good milk, and I have no doubt he is as honest as the business allows."

There was a young man in the house who belongs to the class below the milkman's in college, and he testified to the excellent standing of the young man at Harvard.

Such an incident is one of a good many which go to prove that Harvard men are by no means all little swells. Perhaps there is not nearly so large a proportion of students at Harvard who earn money in the summer time by table waiting at the mountain and seaside resorts as at Dartmouth or Amherst, but there are certainly a good many men there who earn every cent of their college expenses.

Mrs. Colonel Craig of Philadelphia, widow of the late Col. William Craig, who was at one time stationed at Santa Fe, N. M., is visiting with the family of W. A. Dolan, on the Mesa.

THE BUILDING BOOM.

How Colorado Springs is Being Rapidly Built up.

Some days ago the GAZETTE reported a prominent contractor as saying that there was at least a quarter of a million dollars worth of building being done in this city at the present time. A little reflection will show that the contractor had not more than half sized the matter up, as a few rough figures show that it is more than half a million dollars. In addition there are a number of large buildings contemplated, many of which will undoubtedly take shape before snow flies. Included in these may be mentioned the Alamo hotel improvements, $30,000, Baptist church, $25,000, Giddings Bros. & Bent, and Lennox block, $4[illegible],000, D. C. & Ft W depot, $15,000. Undoubtedly the close of the year will show the largest amount of building ever done in one year in this city, and carpenters and contractors are looking to an unusually active fall. The statement that buildings are to be begun this late in the year may seem strange to visitors from the east, but it must be borne in mind that the fall is the dry season of the year and that the finest lumber can lay out the greater part of the winter without receiving any damage. One of the heaviest contractors of the city stated yesterday that he had all the work he cared for and would not mind if another piece of work did not come into the shop until midwinter.

Many of the responsible contractors are quite jubilant over the new lien law passed by the late legislature. Under its provisions the person building a house is responsible to the workmen and the persons from whom the material is purchased, after the contractor fails to pay. This will shut out a good many of the "Jim Crow" contractors who have been in the habit of coming into this city and taking contracts out of which they could not possibly hope to make a cent, and then after losing money skip out, leaving the workmen and lumber dealers in the lurch. It will pay persons who have building to do to place it with responsible contractors who can give bonds, or they may have to pay for their building twice.

The following figures jotted down without an attempt to gather statistics will show that half a million dollars does not cover the amount of building now going on:

Bank block	$115,000
Hagerman block	75,000
Deaf Mute Institute	80,000
Hundley Livery Stables	15,000
Residence, F. E. Robinson	20,000
Bellevue Sanitarium	12,000
Addition, J. M. Sneeden	5,000
Addition, J. J. Hagerman	15,000
Bennett Bros., store	1,500
Business block, Mrs. Freeman	10,000
College dormitory	20,000
Residence, Mrs Goddard	15,000
Row of cottages, W. H. McIntyre	5,000
Residence, Austin Bluff, W. A. Otis	20,000
Buildings in North End addition, including Glockner Sanitarium, residences for L. R. Ehrich, J. B. Wheeler, etc	65,000
Residence, W. McLain, in Boulder Heights	10,000
Red Elk hotel improvements	6,000
Residence Thos Tribe	6,000
Residence, C. E. Stubbs	5,000
Total	$500,500

To this may be added at least $50,000 more in small buildings and jobbing. Let the good work go on for it speaks louder than anything else of the city's prosperity, present and future.

A New Church Building.

Contributed

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the South Congregational church it was proposed and agreed to, that the society build a house of worship this fall on Tejon street near Costilla, to cost not less than four thousand dollars. It cannot be positively stated just now of what material the building will consist, but probably of brick, and although no plans are yet adopted, there is a general opinion that the building will be plain on the exterior. A tower will stand at one corner and carry a bell. Its interior will be commodious, tasteful, very comfortable, and well ventilated. The main audience room will have a seating capacity of perhaps 250 and at one end a gallery will be inserted which can be separated from the larger room by wood screens. Beneath the gallery the lecture room will be situated, also separated from the main room and may be divided into two rooms by screens or doors.

The opinion seems to be universal, not only among the people at the south end, but throughout the city generally that there should be a church in this part of our city. Population is spreading to the southeast, south and southwest and the nearest church is nearly a mile distant from numbers of people at the extreme south end, while they are much over a mile from the First Congregational church. If there is any one thing that the city needs above another it is a church home for the south end people which shall be at once a place of religious culture and influence for all and a social and literary center particularly for the young. We propose to serve all the people at this end so far as that may be possible and therefore ask the people of the city to help us to erect our building. We do not ask for a large sum—$4,000. The south end people are already responding freely and we feel confident that they all will do what they can. We cannot build such a house as we want alone, and we shall call upon others to assist. Subscriptions, half of which will be payable when the foundations are laid, the other half of which when the building is inclosed will be received by the trustees, Messrs. F. A. Sperry, C. N. Tuckerman, C. D. Dunker, Graham Ogle and R. C. Bristol. Gifts may be sent to the pastor, Mr. Ormes, 228 South Nevada avenue.

Bids Again Called for.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Advertisements were reissued to-day from the navy department for bids for the construction of the three 2,000-ton cruisers for which excessive proposals were opened on Thursday.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

A Paris Letter From a Man Well Known in Colorado Springs.

Mr. L. C. Dana has received the letter given below from his old friend Arthur C. Jackson, written at the Paris exposition. Mr. Jackson, it will be remembered, is the lecturer who two years ago went to Europe to advertise the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and to whose expenses this city and Manitou both contributed.

PARIS, July 28, 1889.

That a great international exhibition is now open in Paris, is strikingly shown at the various dinners, balls and receptions which are at present following each other in quick succession at the Elysee, and at the hotels of the different cabinet ministers. Never since the fall of the empire and the consequent banishment of court dress from official gatherings have the drawing rooms of the president and ministers seen so many rich uniforms and foreign costumes. Arabs and Asiatics, East Indians and Polynesians, all in their native garb, lend a picturesque variety to the throngs of monotonous swallow-tailed Europeans. Nor is it alone the attire of the guests that gives just now a cosmopolitan character to the official world of Paris. French is no longer the only language that falls upon the ear. Almost every tongue under the sun is spoken at the fetes, and English is nearly as common as the diplomatic speech.

The celebrations on the fourth and fourteenth, in commemoration of the American and French national festivals were of unwonted splendor. The Fourth of July celebration was unparalleled in enthusiasm, and since the days when Franklin was American minister to France there has not been a more spontaneous ovation to those republican principles underlying the two great republics of Europe and America. The day opened with a pilgrimage to the grave of General Lafayette, where the ceremony was short, simple and impressive. The illustrious Frenchman rests in an old cemetery in the Rue Picpus, a street which was in other days, and since the seventh century, the home of many convents and monasteries. It was Napoleon I. who gave certain monks the privilege of this cemetery, and in it are buried numerous noble persons, such as the Montmorencies, the Noailles and others distinguished in the history of France, several of whom were guillotined during the reign of terror. To this out of the way place many Americans wended their way to do honor to Lafayette's memory by strewing flowers over his lowly tomb. All is solemn and severe in the little cemetery. There are grand mausoleums and tombstones which tell the names of those illustrious in French history, but the grave of Lafayette is extremely simple. There were present Senator Edmund de Lafayette, grandson of the general, and a section of United States marines. It was the first time that many of those present had ever seen the sole surviving member of a family whose name is so deeply revered by all Americans, and no doubt their thoughts hastened back through a century of years to the time when the gallant marquis was the trusted companion of the immortal Washington. The New York Herald voiced the general sentiment in saying that: "The simple, brief, military ceremony at Picpus, was an act of international courtesy that has never been surpassed."

In honor of the day a party of Floridian representatives ascended Eiffel tower and from the upper platform far above the surrounding city waved American flags and astonished the natives with their demonstrations. Colonel Elliott, surpassing the others, secured from the engineer in charge, M. Eiffel himself permission to float his own historic banner that had waived at the New Orleans and Piedmont expositions, from the very pinacle of the tower, and there it floated to the breeze just beneath the French tricolor from noon in Paris until noon in Washington. As I watched Elliott who but a few years ago carried another flag and fought for its supremacy, and saw his excitement and eagerness to place the stars and stripes at the very top of the highest artificial structure in the world, I thought what a striking proof in a foreign land of the union of heart and hand, what an unconscious exhibition of that loyalty and devotion universally accorded by all Americans worthy of the name to our glorious flag and country.

The chief event in connection with the afternoon's rejoicings consisted in the unveiling of a bronze of the original model of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. It was from this model that the gigantic statue erected at the entrance to the New York harbor was executed and it was the gift of American residents in Paris to the city. It is exactly one fifth the size of the colossal statue on Bedloes Island. On the pedestal are engraven the dates "1776" and "1789" and the words: "The American Colony in Paris to the City of Paris, 1889. We revere the France of the past because her soldiers helped us to become a nation, and we love the France of to-day because she joins with us in the cause of free government."

M. Chautemps, president of the council, received the statue for the municipal council of Paris, as a pledge of the bonds which united in friendship France and America, and he thanked the American colony for the magnificent present. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, thanked the president of the republic and the municipal council in French for their sympathetic acceptance of the gift, and then went on to say in English that although Frenchmen and Americans did not speak the same language, they yet understood one another. The flags floating over their heads had the same symbols of beauty and glory, and they spoke a language common to both nations. They told of fields in which the two countries shared in beneficent triumphs; they recalled the historic names of Lafayette and Rochambeau, which belonged to America as well as France; they told of the unbroken friendship, of a century of progress, accomplished under their protecting shadow in the cause of liberty, civilization and humanity, which has stretched in its wide, beneficent sweep from Africa to Alaska; they promised a continuance of generous rivalry between the two great republics of the world in generous efforts towards broadening the foundations of liberty, equality and fraternity—of liberty under the law, equality before the law, and loyal fraternity in every generous effort for the advancement of the human race. Mr. Reid then went on to say that Americans were glad that the municipality had inaugurated the monument in so imposing a manner on the "Fourth of July," and they gladly accepted the fact as an augury that the young republic would last as long as the American republic—as long as they hoped and believed it would last. Americans were also proud that the ceremony of the day coincided with an historic event as important as any battle that had been fought or any dynasty that had been founded—the magnificent triumph of the institutions of peace and liberty on the Champs-de-Mars; the great display of inexhaustible resources and of the splendid expansion of a nation which devoted itself to developing the capacity of a free people. The eloquent speaker finally thanked the municipal council on the part of the Americans in Paris for its sympathy and for the hospitality accorded in the most beautiful city in the world towards his countrymen, and particularly his countrywomen. He also reiterated his thanks to the members of the government and to that eminent citizen, the president of the republic. After his speech Mr. Reid was cheered with marked enthusiasm, and was warmly congratulated by Mr. Carnot. The president then left for home, and the remainder of the party proceeded in boats down the Seine to the Hotel de Ville, with flags flying and bands playing. There the invited guests partook of a splendid lunch provided by the municipal council.

The day's celebration ended brilliantly with a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at their beautiful home on the Avenue Hoche, which was attended by nearly every American in the city.

The French day of days, July 14th, the centenary festival to commemorate the taking of the Bastille was grandly celebrated in Paris. Nine theatres and three circuses gave free performances in honor of the fete. In the afternoon occurred the customary review at Longchamps in the Bois de Boulogne, where the French army garrisoned in and about Paris to the number of more than 20,000 marched past the president and 8,000 invited guests who occupied stands erected for them, while a vast crowd thronged round the review grounds. This review is the great annual military display, the feature of which was the cavalry division which after the infantry and artillery had passed, rushed down upon the stands at full charge only staying their onset when within about fifty yards of them. This magnificent sight, a novelty at the annual review aroused the enthusiastic plaudits of the spectators.

The chamber of deputies, after an extraordinary series of proceedings, has adjourned. The Boulangists have made up for want of numbers in activity and the government is apparently afraid of them. A semi-official statement is published to the effect that the high court of justice will most probably meet to begin the trial of Boulanger, Rochefort and Dillon on Thursday, August 8, the earliest date possible, for the delays required by the law extend to August 7th. After the trial comes the general election; in and after that some people predict a revolution, but as that has been continuously predicted for twenty years, there is no apparent need for immediate apprehension.

We are having much of royalty now in Paris. There has been the Prince Royal of Annam and the Negro King, Dinah Salifou, to-day King George of Greece dines with the president of the republic, and has the opportunity of comparing imperial and republican hospitality, for in 1863 when he passed through Paris on his way to Athens to take possession of the throne to which he had been called by the national assembly of Greece he was the guest of Napoleon III. at the Tuileries. Next week we have the shah of Persia and a series of fetes extending over a week will be given in his honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Plant and Col. Elliott sailed to-day by the City of Paris for New York.

Amidst all the brilliancy and festivities of Paris in honor of the world's greatest exposition, Florida's collective exhibit makes a pretentious and successful showing and is daily viewed by many thousands of people.

ARTHUR C. JACKSON.

Mr. Harry Hudson is able to be on the streets again after a four weeks' siege with fever.

A Sunday Blaze.

At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the fire department was called out by an alarm sounded from box 16 of the Gamewell system, in the south part of the city. The fire boys responded quickly and started in the direction indicated, but soon learned that the blaze was located in the alley back of Mr. W. J. Foster's residence on East Kiowa street. Attachments were soon made, the Jackson's getting the first water and an elegant stream, and were soon followed by the Crowells and the old reliable Matt France. The College hose responded, but was not needed. When the companies arrived the small barn, coal house, a tent, fences and other outhouses were in full blaze and were eventually consumed, but the cottages in the vicinity were saved. There was plenty of water, and one citizen remarked that the city had gotten back its $4000 paid Manitou in one lump. Mrs. Kenney and Miss Ord owned the barn and their loss is about $200; tent belonging to W. J. Foster and furnishings, $100; outbuildings and fences rear of Frank Perkin's residence, $100; and some household goods belonging to Mr. A. B. Meservy are the losses. The fire originated in Mr. Foster's tent where his little son was playing with matches. He set fire to his coat but throwing it off it caught the tent and soon spread to the barn. Considerable credit should be given Mr. Elmer Besse for his work. He was riding on horseback when the alarm was given, and he first helped the Jacksons, then the Hooks, and later started for the college hose. The alarm was turned in from box sixteen on account of a telephone message to the Alamo hotel given the alarm, and the people at the hotel sounded the nearest box.

Contract Let.

The contract for the construction of the Alamo hotel addition was let yesterday. For some time Mr. Himebaugh has been contemplating the extensive improvements now about to be made. The announcement that Colorado Springs is to have another hotel of the better class will be greeted with general approbation. The contract was let to Gillis, Walsh & Leddy for $24,810, and work is to be begun September 1st. The following were the bids:

L. D. Eversole of Topeka	$26,463
Atkinson & Son	36,992
R. W. Anderson	27,333
W. R. Roby	26,080
Gillis, Walsh & Leddy	24,810
Joseph Dozier	30,680

Plans and specifications, nearly completed, were seen on Saturday at the office of Lent & Douglas, architects, for another fine Cascade avenue residence for Mr. J. W. Wright, to be built on the property just below the Gwynne place and between the Mesa road and Cascade avenue. The building, as presented by the elevations and plans, is a large and commodious one—thoroughly adapted in every respect to the uses of its owner's family and especially well fitted up in its sanitary, heating and ventilating departments. The style of the building is as pure Colonial as can be designed, being carefully studied out of the old Ionic order as used in the Erechtheum on the Acropolis in Athens. The architects have given especial attention to getting out drawings which will give Colorado Springs as pure an example of the early American style as possible. The building will cover 33x37 feet on the ground and has a full excavation under entire house. The heating will be by steam—indirect system and the greatest care has been taken to have the construction absolutely impervious to the weather—either the cold of winter or the heat of summer. Taken altogether this will be as well built and designed as any house ever put up in the city. The work has not yet advanced far enough to give any definite figure as to its cost. The interior finish alone, which is yet to be decided upon, could easily vary the cost considerably.

The sociable between the featherweights at Colorado City last evening was quite interesting. The parties concerned specially were "Kid" Burns of Denver and "Kid" Baker of Pueblo. The exhibition was with soft gloves but became a little too excessive and was ultimately checked after eight rounds and declared a draw by Mr. J. E. Clark, city marshal, and his efficient assistants.

The Sanitarium Matter.

It will be remembered that last spring there was a deal of talk of the building of a branch of the great Battle Creek sanitarium in this city. President Ehrich of the board of trade has received the letter given below that will be of interest in regard to the matter. The sanitarium conducted by Dr. Kellogg at Battle Creek, Mich., is one of the largest and most famous in the country and it would be of inestimable value for this city to secure the branch establishment. It will be well for persons who have land in this vicinity that could be used for this purpose to consult with Mr. Ehrich, as it will be necessary to have all such matters in hand when Dr. Kellogg arrives. The following is the letter:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 16, 1889.

Louis R. Ehrich, Colorado Springs, Col.

DEAR SIR—I had some correspondence with you last spring respecting the organization of a branch sanitarium in Colorado, to be located possibly at Colorado Springs. Since that time I have spent four months in Europe and returned home but a few weeks ago.

I expect to meet one or two friends in Colorado some time next month—probably some time within the first half of the month—for the purpose of taking this matter into serious consideration. We shall probably decide to locate the branch at one of the places: Boulder City, Canon City, Colorado Springs, or Manitou Springs. Inducements have been offered by three of the above mentioned places, and I shall look the ground over carefully for the purpose of determining which one on the whole affords the greatest number of advantages and inducements. I thought I would write you respecting the matter, so that if your people have any proposition to make, they may be prepared as my time will be very short. It is very difficult for me to get away and my visit must be as brief as possible.

I shall be glad to hear from you regarding this matter at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,
J. H. KELLOGG.

The fall term of the public schools will open next Tuesday, September 3d.

A marriage license has been issued to Wm. C. Anderson of Denver and Miss Susie E. Williams of Pueblo.

The Elk hotel Monday spread a banner to the breeze bearing the name of the house. It floats from the flagstaff on the roof.

Mrs. McGregor, proprietress of several well known restaurants in the city, last night purchased the Pike's Peak restaurant.

A game of ball played on Sunday between the Boone nine and the "All Americas" resulted in a score of 24 to 6 in favor of the "All America's."

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Perkins died on Sunday morning, and was buried Monday afternoon. The parents have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Schell and Miss Laura Schell, of Springfield, Mo., who have spent the summer in Colorado Springs, left for Denver Monday, where they will visit for some time before returning home.

At the district normal institute held in Canon recently 120 teachers registered. Miss Lillian Bartlett, of this city, who conducted the primary department, received a great deal of praise for her work.

Mr. Harry Coulson left Monday for Toronto, Canada, where he will enter an art school for the study of painting. He will be absent about two years, and will be under the instruction of one of the most noted painters of Canada.

A school district was organized at Calhan on the 13th inst. out of unorganized territory. It is made up of part of township 12, range 62 west and all of township 13, range 62. This organizes all the territory of the county but one township.

Mr. Albert R. Ballou, who has been very ill recently, left for Philadelphia and other other eastern points Monday, hoping that the lower altitude and sea breeze will be of benefit. Dr. Christopher, surgeon of the Rock Island, accompanied him.

Contractor Sessions has begun work reconstructing the brick cottage at 119 N. Tejon street, and recently occupied by Mr. W. H. Hoagland, into a store building. It is to be extended to the street and a plate glass front put in. The improvements will cost about $2000. A firm from the east has taken a lease on the property for a term of three years, and will put in a large stock of dry goods. The property is held in trust by Dr. Steele, of Denver, for his niece.

The hose company from Anthony, Kas., which distinguished itself at the Denver tournament last week, arrived in the city Sunday. There were fifteen of them and they brought their cart and running harness. They visited all points of interest in the vicinity, and left Monday noon for home.

Magistrate Battey Monday morning fined four men for drunkenness as a result of Sunday sprees. Three of them got only $3 and costs, the lowest possible fine, but the fourth will have to pay $37.75 for his fine. Ted Schugrue is his name, and when Policeman Chapman went to arrest him Sunday afternoon he struck the officer a blow in the face. Mr. Chapman was momentarily stunned and several of his teeth loosened, and the fellow tried to take advantage of it to run, but bolted into the arms of ex-Officer Powell. He was fined on account of resisting arrest and also for drunkenness.

It is stated on pretty good authority that the Beaver water company, the wealthy corporation which owns the Seven Lakes, is about to begin an injunction suit against this city, restraining it from taking water from Beemer and Little Beaver creeks. A member of one of the most powerful law firms in Denver was in the city Monday in consultation with a prominent lawyer of this city in regard to this matter. The city's force is still at work in the mountains on the ditch.

Mr. L. R. Ehrich, as president of the board of trade, has received several thousand copies of the handsome Rock Island publication, "On Sight," which advertises this city quite extensively. Mr. Ehrich will be happy to furnish them to persons who apply to him if they will mail them to their friends in the east. They are handsome souvenirs of Colorado and should be mailed in all directions.

On Saturday evening the stone masons of this city and vicinity organized a Journeyman's Stone Masons union, and elected officers. Their next meeting will be held this evening in the hall of the Catholic Knights, over the Exchange National bank. A general invitation is extended to all stone masons in this jurisdiction to be present.

Council Meeting.

There was a called meeting of the city council last night to consider the matter of a settlement with Nevins & Baird of the suit growing out of the construction of the reservoir. At the time of the completion of the reservoir the contractors claimed that they had excavated more dirt and done more puddling than the contract called for, and claimed two or three thousand dollars additional from the city. The engineer's figures showed that only a few hundred dollars were due, and hence the suit. When the roll was called last night it was found that the mayor and all of the aldermen were present. Neither Mr. Baird nor any of the attorneys were present however, but Mr. Baird arrived later. He was given the privilege of the floor and stated that he was willing to compromise for $1,500 in cash and the costs of the case not including attorneys' fees.

There was a great deal of discussion in regard to the matter, but Aldermen Stubbs and J. P. Barnes objected to voting without knowing what the exact costs would be and in the absence of the city attorney.

Upon a motion of Alderman Lawton it was finally decided to postpone consideration of the matter for the present. It was then moved that when the meeting adjourn it be too meet again on Wednesday evening, when the city attorney can be present.

The mayor stated that many citizens were asking for more hours for irrigating, and there was a lengthy discussion of the matter, but upon learning that the full number of hours allowed by the ordinance was in force and that Ruxton creek was usually lowest in September, it was decided best not to interfere at this time with the present arrangement.

Alderman Stubbs brought up the matter of the extension of the water main on Columbia street, near where he has some property. It was referred to the water committee.

Alderman Lawton thought steps should be taken to have a general understanding of the way to turn in fire alarms, and a motion prevailed that the city clerk have a set of instructions printed and a copy left at every house in the city. The council then adjourned.

Mr. E. G. Middleditch, an actor of some reputation, who has been stopping in the city for some time, has decided to produce a play written for him by Frederick Marshall of New York and of which he is the sole owner, entitled "A Midsummer Madness." He will be assisted by a number of the amatuers of the city. The play will be given for the benefit of the Bellevue sanitarium. Active rehearsals have begun and it is thought the play will be ready for production by September 5th. It is said to be a most amusing comedy with considerable plot.

Chief Ferrin of the fire department has received an invitation from George Hale, chief of the Kansas City department, requesting his attendance at the seventeenth session of the national convention of fire engineers to be held in Kansas City September 10th to 13th.

The plat and statement of the Manitou Park water system was filed Monday in the county clerk's office by W. H. Hoagland, David Spielman and J. S. Luckraft. There are two of the charts showing the head of the system to be in Loy's creek and the west branch of Trout creek.

Justice Shideler on the 25th sentenced W. A. Harden, a thirteen years old boy, to a term of three years in the reform school. He was proved guilty of robbing the house at Mr. George Baird's ranch, and is generally a bad boy.

A young boy named Malone was arrested by the police on the 25th and held on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He is a runaway boy from Denver and is being detained until his parents can arrive. He is about 15 years old.

Sheriff Jackson went to Denver on the 25th afternoon after a negro named Mitchell, held in that city and charged with stealing some copper from the D. T. & Ft. W. railroad. Mitchell has been about this city for some time and is blind in one eye.

Mr. Haines has secured the parlors of the old Congregational church on Bijou street for his school. Beginning September 1, he will be there from 8 to 4 p. m. to consult with patrons. Calling at once will confer a favor by facilitating the organization of the school. The number of pupils will be limited.

As pretty a sight as anyone can wish to see is the city's new reservoir since the water was turned into it. The water is fully fifteen feet deep, and there must be at least ten million gallons of it. There is a very good road leading to the reservoir, which forms one of the prettiest drives imaginable. People who got the idea that the city was to be everlastingly short of water during the late agitation will do well to visit it.

At the opera house on the 25th Robert Mantell was seen for the first time in this city, appearing in his greatest success, "Monbars." For several years Mr. Mantell's success in the eastern cities have been the theme of the press, and the audience which assembled in the opera house last night had much to anticipate. Its expectations were realized and even more. Mr. Mantell is an actor of the new romantic school, sometimes designated as "society" actors, but is a perfect master of his art. His presence is splendid, while his gestures, voice and elocution are perfect. The scenes of the play are laid in the period of French history just following the directory, and is highly romantic. It gives the actor many fine opportunities and at times the audience was fairly electrified. Mr. Mantell received two to three curtains after each act.

Very little can be said in praise of the supporting company, the Diana of Charlotte Behrens being the exception. It is unfortunate that Mr. Mantell was not greeted by a larger audience but the applause last night is guarantee that it will not occur again if he should return to this city.

Miss Aiken's Concert.

Miss Fannie Aiken is Colorado Springs' own particular sweet singer. She, like all the birds of song indigenous to the country, only returns to us during the summer months, but each return is marked by a festival of song. The annual concert by this popular lady given at the opera house Tuesday was attended by many of the very best people in the city, although the audience was not nearly as large as it should have been. Artistically, however, it was a very great success and from the first number, "Fantasie Appassionate," a violin solo by Miss Kate Kieffer to "Ave Maria," a song by Miss Aiken, violin obligato by Miss Kieffer, and piano accompaniment by Miss Earlicher, was a grand musical feast. Each of Miss Aiken's numbers were warmly received and encored. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the concert was the remarkable improvement in the volume of her voice.

Miss Aiken was assisted by Miss Genie Baldwin, of Chicago, Miss Earlicher and Miss Kieffer, of this city. Miss Baldwin is a sweet singer, indeed, and it is to be hoped that Colorado Springs will hear her again. She was warmly received and after each number compelled to respond to an encore. Miss Earlicher is without doubt the most skillful pianist that has ever been a resident of this city, and plays with wonderful expression. Miss Kieffer's violin playing is very familiar to concert goers in this city, but it never grows old. A very marked improvement is noticeable in her work at each public appearance.

A Burning Ranche.

As illustrative of the great danger of permitting fires to occur in the state, either in forest or open lands, we publish the following letter:

THE SAGUACHE LAND & CATTLE CO.,
SAGUACHE, COLO., Aug. 23, 1889.

Edgar T. Ensign, Esq., Colorado Springs, Colo.

DEAR SIR—A fire started in our meadow some four weeks ago. Do not know whether accidental or intentional. It has been burning continually since that time; at times low and smouldering and again fiercely. It has covered more than 1000 acres, and burned from 12 inches to 30 inches deep. The Saguache creek has been dry all summer at our place, consequently we have been hopelessly fighting the flames by plowing around the land and dry ditching. We have applied to the superintendent of the Del Norte Canal company for water through their ditch, from Rio Grande river to Saguache river, thence to our land, but as the Rio Grande is almost dry they cannot help us. As a last resort the neighbors above us have kindly turned the water from their artesian wells into the creek, and we hope to have the fire under control within a few days. Our loss in hay and pasture cannot be less than $5000, besides the loss of the land until it recovers.

We have heard of no forest fires here this season. Yours truly,

CHARLES TARBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dying Trees.

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 27.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Will you kindly call attention to the fact that the trees on Tejon street, from Kiowa and Cucharas street, are dying, for the reason that no water has been allowed to run in the ditches within those limits for a period of several months? If it is the desire and intention of our astute councilmen that the trees in our business streets shall be allowed to die, why not have them removed at once and be done with the business? But if, in the wisdom of our city fathers, it has been decided that they are to live, for heaven's sake let them have water occasionally. At the present moment their condition is a disgrace to our city government. They look half-dead; their foliage is changing color in advance of the proper season, and their dead leaves litter our streets and offend our sense of what should be. It does seem as though our councilmen can only be compelled to do their duty in many important particulars by having public attention called to their neglect of it. I hope they will vouchsafe us the existence of the trees on central Tejon street, which have cost us so much time, trouble and expense to rear to their present age and and which have always been the pride of our people and the admiration of the strangers within our gates and I beg that you will use your influence toward this end.

Respectfully,
A TEJON STREETER.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Ehrich have returned from Manitou Park, where they spent the summer, and express themselves as greatly delighted with the beautiful resort. Manitou Park has proved quite the popular place this year.

About one year ago the St. John's Baptist church borrowed a sum of money from Mr. Clay for the purpose of paying the pastor's salary. The sum has since been raised and was returned to Mr. Clay in full.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

A. R. Ballou's Death.

On Tuesday morning announcement was made that the friends of Albert R. Ballou had decided to send him east, hoping that the change of climate would prove of benefit. Wednesday afternoon Dr. Anderson received a telegram from Mr. John C. Kelly, who accompanied Mr. Ballou on his journey that he had died in Chicago. Death occurred at 1:20 Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Kelly's sister in Chicago. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Perhaps no death that has occurred among the citizens of this place in many years has occasioned such universal expressions of regret as were heard on the streets last night when the death of Mr. Ballou became known. In many respects Mr. Ballou was the most remarkable young man in this city and it was universally admitted that death had cut short one of the most promising business careers in the west. Mr. Ballou was only 21 years of age last March but his career has been most remarkable. His mother, who has long been a resident of this city was perfectly able to have given him the best of educational advantages, but when quite young he was troubled with a weakness of the eyesight. Prohibited from continuing at school several years ago, he entered the book binding department of the GAZETTE. He soon developed a special aptitude for the business and mastered the trade long before the usual time of an apprentice. As an employe he was always steady and faithful. Two years ago, when but nineteen years of age he concluded to start in business on his own account. He went east, and by the assistance of an uncle purchased a small book binding outfit, and established himself in this city. Since that time he has worked very hard and has added a printing office to the bindery, until now it represents a plant valued at ten thousand dollars or more. He has labored very hard, often working night and day. His friends often warned him that the severe strain would in the end tell upon him, but his ambition was such that nothing could restrain it. He was never of a very robust constitution and last spring had several attacks of sickness. Some two weeks ago his whole system seemed to suddenly collapse, leaving him utterly prostrated. His system was so impoverished and overstrained that he was unable to recover and the result was death. This was most remarkable in view of the fact that Mr. Ballou had been raised amid luxuries, and that it was unnecessary for him to have worked as he did. His mother has for some time been in Europe but is expected to arrive in this country daily.

Council Meeting.

A special meeting of the city council was held Wednesday to consider the matter of a settlement of the suits of Nevins & Baird vs. the city. The mayor and all of the councilmen were present, but City Attorney Peltz did not appear.

Alderman Stubbs moved that the council pay Baird & Nevins $1,221.70, this to be in full settlement.

Mayor Stillman's opinion was asked regarding the matter, and he stated that he had good reason to believe that the city should settle. Alderman [illegible] P. Barnes was still of the opinion that the city attorney should be present and give an opinion on the matter. He was assured that the attorney had stated to Alderman Ripley that if the city could settle for that amount it should do so.

The question was put and upon a call of the ayes and nays, passed by a unanimous vote. The clerk was instructed to draw a warrant for the amount.

Alderman Stubbs thought the sewer ordinance that had been pending so long should be drawn immediately. Alderman Sprague stated that an effort would be made to have the ordinance ready by Monday night.

There was a great deal of talk regarding the removal of signs and platforms along the business streets. Some of the business men had complied with the request, but others had not, and it was very unjust. Alderman Gillingham stated that the marshal would soon take the matter in hand and remove them by force.

Alderman Gillingham stated that the Gazette Printing company was continually running its waste water into the streets, and grew quite indignant over the matter of permitting it, as it was a menace to the health of the community, etc. He was assured that as soon as the sewer ordinance was passed the company would be notified to make connection with the sewer.

The council then adjourned.

The charitable entertainment given at the Wheeler cottage in Manitou Tuesday afternoon by the "Busy Bees," a society of young misses, was a very great success. Elegant refreshments were served and a large number of useful and fancy articles prepared by the society were sold. The handsome grounds presented a most attractive appearance, with the pretty girls and well dressed ladies and gentlemen disporting themselves about them. A great deal of credit for the entertainment is due Mrs. D. Snitjer, whose entertainments are quite the feature of the season at Manitou in late years.

Some two years or more ago a number of the young boys of the city by subscription purchased a hose cart, intending to become a part of the city department, but after considering their age the city council refused them admission or use of the city hose. A majority of the boys have since grown into strong young men, but have still kept possession of their cart. The citizens of the west side have now taken hold of the matter and propose to petition the council to permit the cart to stand in that part of the city. At a meeting of the members of the company held Tuesday night the following officers were elected: Q. E. Hicks, chairman; B. McReynolds, foreman; G. Schneider, treasurer; E. Helmer, secretary; E. Helmer, G. Schneider, D. Finkelstine, committee on constitution and by-laws.

The following personal notice is taken from the Pittsburg, Pa., Leader of August 18th, and will be of interest to Mr. McComb's many friends in this city: "Jos. C. McCombs, of Colorado Springs, Colo., who has been stopping with E. S. Giles, on Bouquet street, Oakland, leaves to-morrow for Wilmington, Delaware, and Atlantic City, for a few days, whence he goes to New York, and will sail on the 21st inst. for Florence, Italy, to remain a year."

The game of ball at the association grounds Wednesday between amateurs of the city for the benefit of the stranded ball players, was not largely attended. There was a very good game, however, considering that a majority of the players are amateurs. The following is the score by innings:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hapeman Nine	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	—6
Ferguson Nine	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	—9

Officer Gathright, agent of the Humane society, arrested a man Wednesday named Speer, who keeps a boarding house on South Nevada avenue, for cruelty to his little step-child, aged about 10 years. In punishing the child he pulled its ear so severely as to tear the skin loose at the base. He was taken before Justice Shideler and fined, $10 and costs, amounting to $17.

Henry Wolberg, a carpenter working on a new house on North Tejon street, Tuesday fell through the rafters from the second floor to the first, striking his head on a joist. He was taken to his home in an unconscious condition but recovered his senses shortly after. His physician thinks he will be at work in a few days.

A GAZETTE representative was permitted Tuesday to look at the prospective drawings of a four story brick business block that is to be built up in this city in the near future. It is to occupy a corner and will be 100x160 feet. The drawing was from the architectural firm of W. R. Parsons & Son.

Agent Hoyt, of the Santa Fe road, has received instructions from his company that Saturday, September 7th, is to be the annual "Watermelon day" at Rocky Ford, and that a special train will be run to carry those who wish to attend. A rate of $2.50 for the round trip will be made.

Mr. Will O. Sailor, the popular assistant of Postmaster Meier, was quietly married to Miss Lillian Puckett Wednesday. The ceremony occurred at the Episcopal rectory at 8 o'clock, Rev. A. R. Kieffer officiating. The happy couple have the best wishes of many friends.

Mr. [illegible] G. Lunt, of the law firm of Lunt, Armit & Phelps, left for Chicago on business connected with the firm. Mr. Armit goes to Salt Lake in a few days for a business trip and Mr. Phelps will remain in charge of the business here.

A Chicago exchange of last week says: "Mr. Frank Waters, of Colorado Springs, Colo., has been in the city a few days. Mr. Waters is not only one of the youngest but one of the best known and most popular cattlemen in the west."

The remains of John A. Bowwet, the engineer, who died suddenly in the mountains, was buried Tuesday from Baker & Hallett's undertaking rooms. The interment was at Evergreen cemetery. Nothing has been heard from the deceased's friends.

Mrs. Russell Harrison will remain in Colorado some two or three weeks, the guest of friends. She seeks the cool retreats of the mountains for the sake of her baby's health.

The costs in the case of Baird vs. the City of Colorado Springs amount to about $10 it was learned Tuesday.

Mr. Y. W. Fisher, draughtsman for W. R. Parsons & Son, left for Topeka, Kansas, Tuesday to be absent several weeks.

Owing to the fact that next Monday is Labor day and therefore a holiday the public schools will not open for the fall term until Tuesday.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

A very successful regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held Tuesday night. Mr. Sunley, secretary of the Denver association, came down from that city to attend the meeting and give encouragement. Acting on his advice an invitation was extended to Mr. R. F. True, a well known Y. M. C. A. worker in Boston, Mass., to come to Colorado Springs, look over the field and take such steps to establish a permanent association as will seem wise. Mr. James F. Griffin, secretary of the Topeka, Kas., association, spoke a few words and suggested that the plan of work in use by his association be adopted. A committee was appointed to continue raising funds (quite a sum having already been pledged) among the young men directly interested in the movement.

ON [illegible] EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,

President—W. K. Stockler.

Vice President—Chauncey Callaway.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. L. Laning.

Executive Committee—Bernard Gilpin, F. A. Waters, T. H. Baxter.

Round-Up Commissioners—Bernard Gilpin, C. L. Laning, T. H. Lowe.

Foreman of the Round-up—[illegible] Zubaks.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $5.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

MONUMENT MATTERS.

MONUMENT, August 29, 1889.

A refreshing shower yesterday.

The young people of Monument picniced at Perry park on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. [illegible] M. Ballou and Mrs. Fraker, of Ellsworth, Kan., are visiting Dr. Ballou and family.

Captain Holbrook left last Saturday for Milwaukee to attend the national encampment at that place.

Miss Jennie Thomas and Miss Grace Bernhardt, of Colorado Springs, are the guests of Miss Ida Kennedy.

Frank L. Crampton, of the Register, was called to Terre Haute, Ind., last week by the illness of his mother.

O. P. Jackson has opened a grocery store and meat market in the Woodward building, near the Santa Fe depot.

On Tuesday, August 27th, Wm. [illegible] shipped the first car load of new potatoes. Price paid was eighty cents a hundred.

Mrs. L. C. Duffy returned last week from Lincoln, Neb., where she went to attend the wedding of her brother, Wm. Dennis.

Alfred Dunshee, owner of the Dunshee block and formerly proprietor of the Monument hotel, has removed to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. A. G. Teachout and children, from Gunnison, are visiting her brother, O. P. Jackson. Mrs. Teachout was a resident of this place during the Indian outbreak.

Miss Ella Warren of Lincoln, Nebraska, daughter of R. S. Warren, prominent railroad official of Dennison, Texas, and Kittie Dennis, daughter of Edward M. Dennis, also of Lincoln, Nebraska, are visiting the family of Mayor Duffy.

Among the arrivals at the hotel the past week we notice the names of W. B. Bell, Denver, Colorado; S. M. Thatcher, Lawrence, Kansas; Myers Hendrickson, Kansas City, Missouri; Wm. Douglas, St. Joseph, Missouri; J. W. Elkins, Canon City, Colorado; L. P. Appleton and J. O. Baker of Denver, Colorado.

Rev. C. H. De Long and family, with their guests, returned on Saturday from Colorado Springs. They spent the week visiting places of interest in that vicinity. Part of the number went to Cascade and from there to the summit of Pike's Peak, while the rest were content (for the present) with the delightful trip through Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Rainbow falls and the Grand caverns.

MICAWBER.

Mayor Stillman was notified Wednesday that an injunction suit was to be brought against the city by the ranchmen along the Fountain creek restraining the city from interfering with the flow of the creek. The attorneys for the ranchmen are Wolcott & Vaile and Judge Harrison.

BORN.

MATHER—To the wife of Russell Mather, a daughter, Monday, August 26th, 1889.

DIED.

FARGO.—At Manitou Springs, Colo., on Tuesday, August 27th, of consumption, Miss Jane C. Fargo, aged about 40 years.

The deceased was a sister of Mrs. A. B. Williams and a resident of Madison, Wis. The funeral will be held at the residence of Mr. Williams in Manitou on Wednesday, August 28, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
August 26, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of District Court of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 14th, 1889, at 9 a. m. viz: Myra Lee Howard, Preemption D.S. No. 14773 for the nw ¼ ne ¼, sec 29; s ½ se ¼ and ne ¼ se ¼ sec. 20, tp 14 s, range 67 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Everett B. Curtis, Elizabeth Scarborough, Kirke F. Reed, Ellis L. Spackman, John J. Curtis of Colorado Springs, Colo., James Smith, of Falcon Post office, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wh-32-6 Register.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-18-tf

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DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Ashby's

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
EL PASO COUNTY, } ss.

In the District Court.

Caroline M. Hinkle, Plaintiff vs. Ellwood S. Hand, George W. Hinkle and Eliza M. Hewlett, Defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Ellwood S. Hand, George W. Hinkle and Eliza M. Hewlett, the Defendants above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in which said Court, County and State the complaint in the above entitled action is filed, and answer the complaint therein within thirty days of the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within fifty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the Complaint.

The said action is brought for the purpose of declaring and adjudging a certain written instrument, dated October 17, 1888, made by Caroline M. Hinkle, George W. Hinkle and Eliza M. Hewlett, parties of the first part, and Ellwood S. Hand, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 83, pages 94 and 95, and describing the west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six, and the south half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six, township 13, range 68, south of the 6th principal meridian, containing 140 acres more or less, with the appurtenances, to be a cloud on plaintiff's title thereto, and that the same may be removed therefrom: That the Defendant, Ellwood S. Hand, be adjudged and decreed to reconvey to plaintiff the undivided one-third interest in said lands and premises purported to have been conveyed to him by said instrument, and that said defendant, Ellwood S. Hand, and all persons claiming under him since the date of said instrument, be barred and foreclosed from claiming any interest in, or exercising any ownership over, said lands and premises, or any part thereof, and that the pretended conveyance to said Defendant, Hand, in and by said instrument, be declared to be fraudulent and void as against plaintiff, and of no effect, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is hereby made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you according to the prayer of the said complaint.

Given under my hand at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 25th day of June, A. D., 1889.

JOHN DEWITT PELTZ,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

The foregoing Summons is published pursuant to an order therefor duly made by Edgar Howbert, Clerk of the District Court in and for El Paso county, August 2, 1889, and duly entered in said office.

John DeWitt Peltz, Plaintiff's Attorney.
wh-11-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., }
August 5, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on September 23, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: Eben T. Massey, Pre. D. S. No. 14,514, for the n hf nw qr Sec. 5, Twp. 13 s, range 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward Mayes, Charles W. Long, Enoch G. Walls, Andrew Malloy, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

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LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
August 12th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on September 30th, 1889, at 9 a.m., viz: Duncan McPherson, Pre D. S. No 13645 for the e ½ se qr sec 22, nw qr nw qr sec 26, ne qr ne qr sec 27, tp 14s, range 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Amber Griffin, Thomas Lockhart, Thomas E. Wilson, George Bodman, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wh-17-6 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
PUEBLO, COLO., July 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk District Court, El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on September 8th, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz: Edward E. Mays, Pre D.S. No. 11963 for the w ½ nw qr, ne qr nw qr, nw qr ne qr sec 7 tp 13 s, range 66 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. W. Long, [illegible] Woolery, E. G. Walls, De Long Williams, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
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